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CROPS AND MARKETS

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Time of Issuance and Scope of Coming Crop Reports

The United States Department of Agriculture will publish the following crop reports in the month of October:

On Wednesday, October 8, at 11 a. m., report as of October 1 on probable total ginnings of cotton.

On Friday, October 10, at 3 p. m., reports as of October 1 on yield per acre and production of spring wheat, oats, barley, tame hay, and hops; probable yield per acre and indicated production of corn, buckwheat, flaxseed, rice, grain sorghums, broomcorn, peanuts, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, tobacco, and sugar beets; condition and indicated production of apples, pears, grapes, peaches, sugarcane for sirup, and sorgo for sirup; condition of alfalfa seed, clover seed, timothy seed, pasture, soybeans, cowpeas, and velvet beans; and for certain States reports on production of prunes, almonds, and walnuts, and condition of citrus fruits, figs, olives, and pecans. State figures will be released October 10 at 5 p. m.

Farmers' Intentions to Sow Winter Wheat and Rye, as of August 15, 1930

Wheat

Seedings this fall of winter wheat will be 4.5% less than seedings last fall if August intentions of farmers are carried out. The 41,392,000 acres indicated is the lowest intended acreage since 1923. This is the third consecutive year of decrease of intended seedings since the peak year 1927 when farmers reported in August an intention to seed over 49,000,000 acres of winter wheat. Weather conditions and other causes have usually prevented the seeding of the full acreage intended.

Actual seedings during the past seven years have averaged for the entire country about 4% below August intentions, the spread varying from 8% below intentions in 1925 when fall seeding conditions were very unfavorable to 3% above intentions in 1923 when seeding conditions proved extremely favorable and wheat prices were improving. For the country as a whole, the favorable seeding conditions last fall allowed farmers to carry out their intentions almost exactly.

Nebraska and Oklahoma farmers report an intention to decrease seedings 13% this fall; Illinois, 8%, Colorado, 7%. Decreases of 5% are reported for Texas, Montana, and California. Other important States mostly show decreases of from 1 to 4% except Washington, which reports an intended increase of 50%. Most Southern States, except Oklahoma and Texas, intend increases, Virginia reporting 2%; Kentucky, 10%; Tennessee, 20 per cent; and North Carolina, 25% more than last fall.

Seedings in individual States often depart widely from intentions, important wheat States having shown actual seeding as much as 25% below intentions in 1925 and 1926, due to the unfavorable seasons for seeding, while in a number of instances in the favorable seasons of 1923 and 1929 they have exceeded intentions.

This report is not a forecast of the acreage that will be planted, but merely a statement of farmers' intentions as of August 15. It is published in order that growers may modify their plans if they find a change to be desirable.

Fall Sowings of Winter Wheat

State	5-year averages				1928	1929 (revised, Aug., 1930)	Intended 1930	
	1909–1913	1914–1918	1919–1923	1924–1928			Per cent of 1929	Acreage
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*Per ct.*	*1,000 acres*
New York	357	428	414	301	284	290	98	284
New Jersey	85	89	75	61	63	65	97	63
Pennsylvania	1,329	1,448	1,319	1,159	1,123	1,145	99	1,134
Ohio	2,167	2,235	2,484	1,949	1,745	1,972	96	1,893
Indiana	2,385	2,486	2,112	1,903	1,695	1,757	97	1,704
Illinois	2,555	2,774	3,088	2,557	2,467	2,257	92	2,076
Michigan	954	917	961	944	914	854	103	880
Wisconsin	92	99	90	65	40	44	110	48
Minnesota	52	81	112	194	155	163	78	127
Iowa	382	575	563	421	420	382	85	325
Missouri	2,412	3,078	2,880	1,794	1,792	1,516	92	1,395
South Dakota	90	136	117	130	99	126	110	139
Nebraska	3,171	3,296	3,679	3,504	3,686	3,641	87	3,168
Kansas	7,236	9,409	11,201	11,786	12,083	12,687	93	11,799
Delaware	117	133	113	103	102	103	95	98
Maryland	619	695	591	532	549	517	88	455
Virginia	778	1,165	831	694	711	667	102	680
West Virginia	245	319	226	143	136	142	105	149
North Carolina	627	881	581	462	466	383	125	479
South Carolina	83	201	130	65	67	48	125	60
Georgia	145	310	163	110	90	52	150	78
Kentucky	792	922	586	288	247	254	110	279
Tennessee	737	800	449	480	422	312	120	374
Alabama	32	111	18	6	4	4	110	4
Mississippi	5	20	3	6	4	5	110	6
Arkansas	105	239	86	32	29	28	125	35
Oklahoma	1,918	3,660	3,877	4,466	4,506	4,326	87	3,764
Texas	848	1,879	1,769	2,282	2,710	3,150	95	2,992
Montana	391	826	713	745	614	768	95	730
Idaho	342	383	458	498	536	542	95	515
Wyoming	34	71	31	66	93	101	75	76
Colorado	213	653	1,459	1,468	1,304	1,550	93	1,442
New Mexico	35	110	153	262	329	345	106	366
Arizona	28	41	43	44	43	47	95	45
Utah	183	199	153	158	170	171	95	162
Nevada	17	11	3	4	4	2	150	3
Washington	1,040	956	1,483	1,257	1,344	1,304	150	1,956
Oregon	608	658	858	921	924	848	101	856
California	471	635	806	810	850	793	95	753
United States	33,594	42,929	44,685	42,670	42,820	43,361	95.5	41,392

Rye

An intended increase of 1.3% in fall seedings of winter rye for grain over seedings in the fall of 1929 is reported by crop correspondents. This would amount to total seedings of 3,882,000 acres compared with a 7-year average intention of 4,411,000 acres. The intended seedings are about 1 or 2% less than planted last year in the North Central States which have about 75% of the total acreage, being 4% less in North Dakota, but heavy increases are shown in many Southern and Western States.

Relation of Farmers' Intentions to Seed Winter Wheat and Rye to the Outlook for the 1931 Crop

Farmers' intentions to reduce winter wheat seedings in many States appear to be in line with the recent outlook statement of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics that extensive adjustment in wheat growing must be made if production is to be profitable to growers generally in the next 6 to 10 years. (See The World Wheat Outlook, 1930, and Facts That Farmers Should Consider, Miscellaneous Publication No. 95.) Further consideration may result in more extensive adjustments than indicated by farmers in August.

Farmers reporting as of August 15 indicated an intention to reduce the seedings of winter wheat this fall about 4½% below the acreage seeded last fall. Should farmers carry out these intentions they would sow about 41,392,000 acres of winter wheat this fall. Average abandonment and average yields on this acreage would result in a crop of about 540,000,000 bushels of winter wheat, or 47,000,000 bushels less than the estimate of the 1930 winter wheat crop. This indicated production might be increased or decreased as much as 10 or 20% with light abandonment and high yields as in 1926, or with heavy abandonment and low yields as in 1925. Notwithstanding these variations in yield and abandonment, the acreage planted is an important factor in determining the crop. Before seeding, farmers should consider carefully the possibilities of making adjustments in view of the world market outlook for wheat.

It is to be expected that the area seeded will vary somewhat from the intentions reported in August. The relation of intentions to actual seedings varies because of the weather and other conditions which may facilitate or limit the amount of wheat that farmers can seed. During the past seven years actual seedings have averaged 4% less than the August intentions. In 1925 the seedings were 8% less than intentions because of unfavorable conditions for seeding but in 1923 the seedings were 3% greater than intentions because of favorable conditions for seeding. A year ago fall seedings for the country as a whole amounted to almost exactly the area reported as intended in August. Undoubtedly some farmers change their plans between the middle of August and the time for seeding wheat. In planning seeding for the year, each farmer should take into account what other farmers are planning as well as the market outlook for wheat.

The area intended for fall seeding, as reported by farmers, is 3% less than the average seedings of the five years, 1924–1928, and 13% below the extensive seedings of 1927, but it is still a large area being 23% above the pre-war average seedings of winter wheat.

SOFT RED WINTER WHEAT

Farmers of practically all of the more important soft red winter wheat States indicated an intention to seed less wheat than a year ago. Farmers of some of the central and southern wheat-growing States, however, indicated intentions to increase plantings. These intentions to increase are probably due in part at least to the loss of new seedings of clover and grasses from drought and to the need for winter pasture or an early grain crop to replace feed losses. Many of these States produce only small amounts of wheat, and frequently there is a wide difference between intentions and actual plantings. Owing to the continuation of the drought conditions some farmers in these States may not be able to prepare the soil for seeding as much winter wheat as they have intended to sow, although on certain types of soil in the drought area ground is being broken without difficulty.

Should soft red winter wheat producers carry out their August intentions, average abandonment and average yields would result in a crop of about 170,000,000 bushels compared with 194,000,000 bushels harvested in 1930, and a 5-year average, 1924–1928, of 182,000,000 bushels. A large carry-over or yields above average might still bring the supply of soft red winter wheat for the 1931–32 marketing season up to or above usual domestic requirements.

HARD WINTER WHEAT

Farmers in the hard winter wheat States generally indicated intentions to make a material reduction in area seeded. Nebraska and Oklahoma farmers report intentions to decrease seedings 13%. The seedings in these States in the past seven years have averaged very close to the intentions. Kansas, Colorado, and Texas farmers also indicate intentions to reduce, but to a less extent. The intended planting of nearly 11,800,000 acres in Kansas represents a reduction of 7% from the seedings of last fall, but it is still equal to the 5-year average, 1924–1928.

Should the hard winter wheat producers carry out their August intentions, average abandonment and average yields would result in a hard red winter wheat crop of about 324,000,000 bushels, as compared with 357,000,000 produced in 1930. This reduction in the crop, however, would still leave the hard red winter wheat crop about equal to the average in the 5-year period 1924–1928.

WHITE WHEAT

An expansion of winter seedings in Washington as great as intended would result in an increase of seedings of winter wheat in the far northwestern and Pacific coast region. The marked increase in the State of Washington is due in part to the fact that droughty conditions a year ago reduced intended fall seedings, and in large part to the fact that heavy losses of wheat acreage in the spring permitted early preparation of soil and facilitated the shift of a large part of the wheat area in that State from spring to winter wheat. In Washington, however, actual seedings of winter wheat during the past seven years have averaged 11% less than intentions, and a marked increase in seedings of fall wheat is likely to be offset in part by smaller spring wheat seedings, as in the past season smaller fall seedings were followed by much larger spring seedings.

THE WORLD WHEAT OUTLOOK

The world wheat outlook has not changed materially in the past few months. Wheat stocks are large and prices have fallen to a very low level. The world's production for the current season still seems likely to be only slightly larger than that of the previous season. Larger crops in India and North America are likely to be more than offset by smaller crops in North Africa and Europe, but in the Southern Hemisphere the prospects are for crops better than harvested a year ago. A considerable reduction in the carry-over of old wheat in Argentina and in Europe will very largely offset the increase in world production outside of Russia for the present season. Russia is shipping some wheat and the supplies from that country are likely to be somewhat larger than in the past season.

The world's demand for wheat for the season is likely to be greater than in the past season. Shorter crops of other grains in Europe doubtless will result in an increase in the consumption of wheat, and a short corn crop in the United States is resulting in a great increase in the feeding of wheat. The world stocks of old wheat at the beginning of next season, therefore, are likely to be smaller than at the beginning of this season.

Looking forward to the 1931–32 marketing season, it should be observed that world production is continuing upon a high level. The 1929 crop was relatively short because of very low yields in Canada and Argentina, together with reduced crops in Australia and the United States. The 1930 crop is being held down close to that of 1929 by another poor harvest in Canada and by low yields in North Africa and several European countries. Average yields throughout the world on the basis of present acreage would result in crops larger than in the 1929 and 1930 seasons. Although prices are not likely to continue indefinitely at the present low level, improvement in world demand, accompanying recovery from the world-wide business depression, may be offset in large part by larger supplies from Russia and better crops in other competing countries.

RYE

An intended increase of 1.3% in fall seedings of winter rye for grain over seedings in the fall of 1929 is reported by crop correspondents. This would amount to total seedings of 3,882,000 acres compared with a 7-year average intention of 4,411,000 acres. The intended seedings are about 1 or 2% less than planted last year in the North Central States, which have about 75% of the total acreage, but large increases of from 20 to 30% are shown in most Southern States and an increase of about 8% for the far western States. Actual seedings of winter rye for grain are usually from 20 to 30% below intentions, although the intentions are sometimes exceeded in particular States.

General Review of Crop Prospects, September 1

The composite of yields per acre or prospective yields of 45 principal crops was 8.3% below the acre yields of these crops last year and 11.6% below those secured during the previous 10 years.

Indicated Yields, by Crops

(For fruits the comparison is with the conditions on September 1 in previous years, or on indicated percentage of full production.)

Crop	As a percentage of yield last year	As a percentage of yields during 10 years, 1919–1928	Change from August	Crop	As a percentage of yield last year	As a percentage of yields during 10 years, 1919–1928	Change from August
Corn	73.0	69.1	−8.2	Sweetpotatoes	71.5	77.3	−3 8
Winter wheat	107.6	103.3	--------	Tobacco	89.0	86.9	−3.3
Spring wheat	107.3	93.6	+6.4	Truck crops [1]	90.2	89.8	--------
Oats	108.1	107.1	+5.8	15 Fruits and nuts combined	119.2	90.7	+0.5
Barley	109.1	101.2	+5.2	Apples	103.1	79.7	0
Rye	105.6	99.3	--------	Peaches	106.3	80.1	+3.1
Buckwheat	73.4	61.1	−18.9	Pears	116.0	101.6	+0.8
Flax	100.0	73.7	−3.9	Grapes	120.5	99.3	−0.6
Rice	86.7	96.8	+1.0	Oranges [2]	139.5	104.2	+0.6
Grain sorghum	77.6	64.1	−7.7	Grapefruit [3]	135.6	99.3	+3.0
Cotton	98.8	98.8	−1.3	Lemons [4]	132.3	105.1	+4.3
Hay, tame	82.0	89.0	−1.9	Prunes [4]	205.1	107.1	−1.6
Hay, wild	93.4	85.0	+1.0				
Cloverseed	72.5	76.0	--------				
Beans, dry	88.2	79.6	−10.7				
Peanuts	88.7	88.7	--------	45 crops	91.7	88.4	−2.5
Potatoes	91.3	89.4	−8.8	Pasture	71.1	59.6	−9.9

[1] Composite of seven commercial crops, including onions, cabbage, celery, tomatoes, cantaloupes, strawberries, and watermelons.

[2] Florida and California.

[3] Florida.

[4] California.

The total production of important crops forecast this year as a percentage of production last year is estimated as follows: Corn, 75.8; wheat, 104; oats, 112.8; barley, 106.3; rye, 115.3; buckwheat, 73.9; flax, 146.4; rice, 95.3; grain sorghums, 82.2; cotton, 96.6; tame hay, 80.6; beans, dry, edible, 99.0; peanuts, 79.2; potatoes, 94.3; sweetpotatoes, 74.5; tobacco, 93.5; apples, 102.8; peaches, 105.9; pears, 113.9; grapes, 109.5; 23 crops combined, 91.4.

Composite Yields of Crops by States

Yields of crops per acre in 1930 as indicated by prospects on September 1, expressed as percentages of average yields secured in 10-year period, 1919–1928, also changes during August

State	Indicated yields (1919–1928=100)	Change during August	State	Indicated yields (1919–1928=100)	Change during August
	Per cent	*Points*		*Per cent*	*Points*
Maine	95.0	−3.9	North Carolina	94.3	0
New Hampshire	106.6	+2.3	South Carolina	113.9	+2.8
Vermont	105.1	+1.8	Georgia	115.7	+5.0
Massachusetts	103.7	+2.3	Florida	95.6	−1.0
Rhode Island	103.5	−.1	Kentucky	54.9	−11.8
Connecticut	98.8	−2.4	Tennessee	77.6	−6.1
New York	96.0	−6.2	Alabama	105.5	+9.1
New Jersey	108.3	+4.2	Mississippi	98.0	+2.6
Pennsylvania	82.8	−11.1	Arkansas	59.2	−10.6
Ohio	73.4	−4.6	Louisiana	92.7	+1.0
Indiana	81.6	−3.9	Oklahoma	70.4	−7.6
Illinois	81.0	−5.6	Texas	86.6	−4.0
Michigan	81.8	−13.6	Montana	69.3	+3.1
Wisconsin	98.0	−3.2	Idaho	104.7	+5.5
Minnesota	97.2	−.1	Wyoming	88.7	+4.4
Iowa	85.9	−6.6	Colorado	107.2	+8.2
Missouri	68.0	−9.0	New Mexico	103.6	−6.2
North Dakota	84.4	+4.3	Arizona	116.0	−.2
South Dakota	77.9	−6.1	Utah	101.8	+1.5
Nebraska	102.2	+6.3	Nevada	99.6	−2.9
Kansas	88.9	−1.9	Washington	91.4	0
Delaware	84.1	−8.1	Oregon	107.8	+7.2
Maryland	74.1	−11.5	California	103.4	+.4
Virginia	66.7	−3.8			
West Virginia	57.8	−7.2	United States	88.4	−2.5

Crop Comments to Accompany Crop Report

Crop prospects in the United States declined 2.5 per cent during August as a result of excessively hot weather, a continuation into August of the record-breaking drought in most of the States affected in July and an extension of drought injury northward into States that had not previously suffered severely.

A wide variety of late crops has been affected. Prospects for corn have declined by 229,000,000 bushels or 10%, potatoes 34,000,000 bushels or 9%, beans 11%, grain sorghums 11%, hay 1,300,000 tons or 1%, buckwheat 23%, and vegetables for canning 7%. Tobacco, flaxseed, soybeans, cowpeas, sweetpotatoes, sorgo, and cane for sirup, broomcorn, grapes, cabbage, and various northern vegetables show important declines. Pastures which were the poorest on record a month ago, declined to a new low record on September 1, and milk production per cow, largely as a consequence, was reduced 6.4% below production on September 1 last year. Egg production per hen is also sharply lower in the drought-affected States, and on September 1 averaged about 6% less than a year ago.

On the other hand, several important crops seem to be yielding heavier than was expected a month ago. Small grains which were well advanced when the drought became serious were largely harvested under unusually favorable conditions which were a factor in bringing the yields at threshing time above earlier expectations. Spring wheat, oats, and barley have been yielding well in proportion to the straw and the estimates have been increased since August 1 by 17,000,000 bushels of spring wheat, 75,000,000 bushels of oats and 17,000,000 bushels of barley. The estimates for rice, sugar beets, and a few fruit crops have also been increased slightly, but the net average for both food and feed crops is sharply downward with opportunity for material recovery rapidly dwindling. With the exception of potatoes and sweet potatoes and a few other crops, the shortage of food products is not yet pronounced. The marked shortage of feed and the impending necessity of selling livestock in the drought areas tends to hold down the price of meat animals with the result that farmers face the combination of low yields and low prices. Crop yields seem likely to be the lowest in 20 years or more, except possible in 1921 and prices at the farm on August 15, were lower than in any August since 1915.

Summary of Acreage, Condition, Production, and Yield of Important Crops

Crop	Acreage for harvest (in thousands)				Condition Sept. 1 (100=normal)			Production (in millions)				Yield per acre		
	Average, 1924–1928	1929	1930		10-year average, 1919–1928	1929	1930	Harvested		Indicated by condition [1]		Harvested		Indicated by condition, Sept. 1, 1930
			Per cent of 1929	Total				Average, 1924–1928	1929	Aug. 1, 1930	Sept. 1, 1930	10-year average, 1919–1928	1929	
	Acres	Acres	Per cent	Acres	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Corn	100,169	97,957	103.6	101,531	77.7	67.9	51.6	2,700	2,614	2,212	1,983	28.2	26.7	19.5
Wheat:														
Winter	35,585	40,134	95.9	38,490	-----	-----	-----	551	578	[2] 597	[2] 597	15.0	14.4	[2] 15.5
Durum, 4 States	5,040	5,315	82.2	4,371	[3] 75.8	61.3	69.8	69	52	48	51	12.3	9.9	11.7
Other spring, United States	15,038	15,654	103.3	16,163	[4] 70.1	58.4	63.1	214	176	175	189	[4] 12.5	11.2	11.7
All	55,663	61,103	96.6	59,024	-----	-----	-----	833	806	821	838	14.1	13.2	14.2
Oats	42,967	40,212	104.2	41,898	77.2	74.6	80.3	1,372	1,234	1,316	1,391	31.0	30.7	33.2
Barley	8,993	13,079	97.7	12,780	78.0	68.8	74.7	241	304	306	323	25.0	23.2	25.3
Rye	3,766	3,219	108.7	3,498	-----	-----	-----	50.9	40.5	[2] 46.7	[2] 46.7	13.4	12.6	[2] 13.3
Buckwheat	749	731	99.5	727	85.8	71.6	51.5	13.8	11.5	11.1	8.5	19.0	15.8	11.6
Flaxseed	2,993	2,992	146.7	4,389	71.5	52.9	54.1	23.8	16.8	26.0	24.6	7.6	5.6	5.6
Rice, 5 States	947	893	110.1	983	84.0	83.4	80.4	39.0	40.2	37.9	38.3	40.3	45.0	39.0
Grain sorghums [5]	6,528	5,921	106.1	6,280	78.8	56.4	48.8	128	101	93	83	20.6	17.0	13.2
Potatoes	3,363	3,371	103.3	3,482	77.0	68.9	63.4	393	360	373	339	109.0	106.7	97.4
Sweetpotatoes	806	822	104.4	858	77.8	72.9	57.6	74.1	84.7	66.3	63.1	95.2	103.0	73.6
Beans, dry, edible [5]	1,614	1,933	111.9	2,163	73.4	68.7	61.5	17.3	19.7	22.0	19.5	11.3	10.2	9.0
Clover seed (red and alsike)	796	1,504	-----	-----	76.3	75.5	55.7	1.08	2.30	-----	-----	1.46	1.53	-----
Timothy seed	606	388	-----	-----	-----	83.6	69.7	2.29	1.44	-----	-----	-----	3.70	-----
Alfalfa seed	264	258	-----	-----	-----	57.4	54.2	.89	.72	-----	-----	3.34	2.78	-----
Peaches, total crop	-----	-----	-----	-----	[3] 64.3	48.2	48.2	56.8	45.8	46.9	48.5	-----	-----	-----
Pears, total crop	-----	-----	-----	-----	65.9	56.5	66.4	21.5	21.6	24.3	24.6	-----	-----	-----
Apples, total crop	-----	-----	-----	-----	57.9	47.7	47.8	180	142	146	146	-----	-----	-----
								Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels			
Apples, commercial crop	-----	-----	-----	-----	[3] 60.8	51.7	53.2	32.4	29.0	30.7	30.8	-----	-----	-----
								Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Cotton	43,996	45,793	97.8	44,791	[6] 56.8	55.4	53.2	15.0	14.8	14.4	14.3	155.1	155.0	153.2
								Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds			
Tobacco	1,720	2,037	105.1	2,140	76.8	74.1	63.6	1,302	1,519	1,475	1,421	764.2	745.7	663.8
Peanuts (for nuts)	1,068	1,325	89.4	1,184	75.7	74.2	61.6	759	929	-----	736	701.0	701.1	621.8
Hops [5]	22	25	77.1	19	87.0	89.5	75.6	30.3	33.2	18.4	21.7	1,254	1,334	1,131
Hay:								Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Tame	59,301	60,953	98.1	59,807	[3] 81.7	82.3	66.9	93.6	101.8	83.5	82.1	1.54	1.67	1.37
Wild	14,125	14,085	100.1	14,100	-----	-----	-----	13.5	12.9	11.9	[2] 12.0	1.00	.91	[2] .85
All	73,426	75,038	98.5	73,907	-----	-----	-----	107.1	114.7	95.4	94.1	1.43	1.53	1.27
Timothy	9,201	7,590	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	11.6	10.1	-----	-----	1.26	1.34	[2] 1.01
Mixed clover and timothy	16,551	16,709	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	23.9	26.9	-----	-----	1.40	1.61	[2] 1.23
Sweet clover	1,016	1,298	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.87	2.35	-----	-----	[3] 1.83	1.81	[2] 1.53
Alfalfa	11,031	11,500	100.0	11,495	-----	75.6	71.3	28.7	29.8	27.1	27.4	2.61	2.59	2.38
Grapes [7]	-----	-----	-----	-----	79.8	65.4	82.3	2.34	2.10	2.35	2.33	-----	-----	-----
Broomcorn [5] [8]	298	303	130.7	396	73.1	66.5	60.8	51.2	47.2	58.8	53.6	317.6	311.6	271.0
Sugar beets	701	688	[9] 105.4	[9] 814	85.8	86.5	85.2	7.39	7.32	7.91	8.22	10.2	10.6	10.8
								Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
Sorgo for sirup	368	346	107.5	372	76.7	66.6	49.1	28.4	26.2	23.1	19.8	81.2	75.7	53.2
Sugarcane for sirup	124	117	102.6	120	[3] 68.2	73.9	58.9	20.8	22.1	19.3	18.3	183.2	189.0	152.1

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[1] Indications of total production shown are computed from the estimated acreage multiplied by the yield per acre indicated by conditions on the date stated. The final outturn may be higher or lower than present conditions indicate according as future developments prove more or less favorable to the crop than usual.

[2] Preliminary estimate.

[3] Short time average.

[4] All spring wheat.

[5] Principal producing States.

[6] Previous to 1924 interpolated from Aug. 25 and Sept. 25 condition.

[7] Estimate of total production for fresh fruit, juice, and raisins, including some not harvested 1924–1928.

[8] Production in thousands, not millions, and yield in pounds.

[9] Planted acreage, 90% of which is usually harvested.

NOTE.—Cooperation in crop reporting is maintained by the United States Department of Agriculture with the State boards of agriculture, or other State agencies as the case may be, of many States, thus improving the accuracy of the reports and avoiding the confusion of a duplication of reports. Cooperation exists in the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Oregon, and California.

Estimated Crop Conditions September 1, 1930, with Comparisons

State	Corn						Spring wheat other than durum [1]						Oats					
	Condition Sept. 1			Production			Condition Sept. 1			Production			Condition Sept. 1			Production		
	10-year average, 1919–1928	1929	1930	Harvested, subject to revision in December: Average, 1924–1928	Harvested, subject to revision in December: 1929	1930 forecast from condition, Sept. 1	10-year average, 1919–1928	1929	1930	Harvested, subject to revision in December: Average, 1924–1928	Harvested, subject to revision in December: 1929	1930 forecast from condition, Sept. 1	10-year average, 1919–1928	1929	1930	Harvested, subject to revision in December: Average, 1924–1928	Harvested, subject to revision in December: 1929	1930 forecast from condition, Sept. 1
	Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*
Maine	82	80	90	510	520	585	88	91	90	114	92	69	89	91	93	4,956	4,880	5,280
New Hampshire	84	84	92	638	574	720	----	----	----	----	----	----	90	85	95	431	400	400
Vermont	83	84	83	3,668	3,608	4,004	86	68	96	28	18	22	90	86	92	3,080	2,738	2,964
Massachusetts	84	68	88	1,950	1,638	1,927	----	----	----	----	----	----	87	76	88	285	266	288
Rhode Island	88	84	87	373	420	462	----	----	----	----	----	----	88	80	80	68	60	56
Connecticut	85	79	82	2,321	2,365	2,451	----	----	----	----	----	----	86	67	91	434	420	465
New York	81	75	65	23,197	21,024	20,793	81	66	84	168	136	160	82	64	94	34,738	24,626	43,520
New Jersey	86	67	69	7,951	6,588	6,545	----	----	----	----	----	----	79	76	91	1,571	1,410	1,944
Pennsylvania	85	66	41	55,440	46,470	27,762	[2] 82	74	80	[2] 125	122	144	83	74	91	37,308	29,913	39,405
Ohio	82	72	45	132,495	128,407	81,719	71	78	75	116	74	76	80	65	78	74,784	49,826	63,840
Indiana	78	65	52	156,990	131,968	106,200	65	75	82	102	64	60	74	69	73	65,870	54,098	57,420
Illinois	78	71	49	326,691	311,500	225,846	72	74	86	2,659	3,168	4,746	73	76	77	145,686	141,738	149,391
Michigan	79	58	43	50,733	32,928	28,500	73	80	81	94	70	90	78	70	83	54,991	40,886	54,324
Wisconsin	82	81	71	77,770	81,440	66,464	76	80	86	1,230	1,254	1,419	84	74	91	105,653	85,215	108,680
Minnesota	78	79	63	137,379	148,855	130,140	[2] 75	72	80	21,042	13,413	15,376	80	81	85	159,332	153,738	167,013
Iowa	85	81	61	417,137	429,878	333,000	75	81	82	544	610	718	83	83	91	221,765	215,892	236,340
Missouri	78	55	34	175,139	126,524	81,724	71	60	75	149	100	135	70	68	79	41,716	33,770	48,087
North Dakota	77	50	54	23,952	16,384	17,584	[2] 70	59	63	68,948	56,321	61,682	71	51	57	58,510	33,768	36,582
South Dakota	74	59	45	98,617	112,085	76,695	[2] 64	63	70	18,187	17,262	20,532	75	71	73	71,671	64,382	60,732
Nebraska	74	60	66	214,381	237,744	226,258	71	77	81	2,844	2,891	3,008	77	84	82	68,797	86,304	80,960
Kansas	66	47	35	131,564	106,802	76,164	[3] 8.4	[3] 8.7	[3] 10.5	139	348	483	[3] 24.6	[3] 23.6	[3] 31.0	35,405	28,249	42,687
Delaware	84	66	52	4,446	4,224	2,838	----	----	----	----	----	----	81	75	70	114	84	78
Maryland	82	61	28	21,064	19,162	8,656	----	----	----	----	----	----	83	80	77	1,701	1,333	1,290
Virginia	80	73	30	41,546	44,138	16,907	----	----	----	----	----	----	80	79	59	4,367	3,841	3,774
West Virginia	84	74	32	15,649	13,892	6,356	----	----	----	----	----	----	86	83	58	5,087	5,616	4,612
North Carolina	80	82	73	46,929	48,568	46,778	----	----	----	----	----	----	[3] 20.2	[3] 24.0	[3] 23.6	5,260	6,192	6,632
South Carolina	72	74	72	20,780	23,321	24,634	----	----	----	----	----	----	[3] 22.9	[3] 27.0	[3] 24.5	8,553	11,016	10,486
Georgia	75	78	68	47,049	50,453	43,256	----	----	----	----	----	----	[3] 19.4	[3] 22.5	[3] 23.0	7,358	9,540	8,786
Florida	81	86	68	7,971	8,438	7,812	----	----	----	----	----	----	[3] 14.3	[3] 14.0	[3] 15.0	168	168	180
Kentucky	79	71	31	80,949	80,795	32,318	----	----	----	----	----	----	80	74	50	5,800	6,235	4,560
Tennessee	77	73	45	68,522	73,600	44,595	----	----	----	----	----	----	76	72	68	4,513	3,546	4,720
Alabama	74	72	54	39,010	37,464	30,062	----	----	----	----	----	----	[3] 18.4	[3] 19.5	[3] 19.0	1,890	2,320	1,900
Mississippi	70	78	43	31,628	35,300	18,532	----	----	----	----	----	----	[3] 18.7	[3] 22.0	[3] 18.0	1,090	1,210	540
Arkansas	73	51	16	34,733	26,348	7,752	----	----	----	----	----	----	[3] 21.5	[3] 26.0	[3] 25.0	4,404	4,836	4,750
Louisiana	72	73	40	19,516	21,476	12,980	----	----	----	----	----	----	[3] 22.2	[3] 25.0	[3] 20.0	724	1,200	820
Oklahoma	71	50	34	57,816	48,820	31,844	----	----	----	----	----	----	[3] 24.6	[3] 26.0	[3] 28.0	27,602	20,592	23,940
Texas	74	60	59	82,719	86,127	83,232	----	----	----	----	----	----	[3] 27.2	[3] 28.0	[3] 29.0	44,874	47,096	53,157
Moutana	70	47	46	6,093	3,612	3,523	[2] 76	40	46	47,865	32,535	27,760	69	41	45	18,113	9,418	10,664
Idaho	90	80	84	2,697	1,944	2,166	82	83	85	15,327	14,075	15,515	84	80	82	6,366	6,040	6,468
Wyoming	80	78	81	3,253	2,832	3,540	82	75	66	2,555	2,265	1,836	85	78	70	4,158	4,205	4,480
Colorado	71	68	90	16,806	23,222	27,320	74	65	72	5,106	6,018	5,313	80	72	76	5,544	6,572	6,283
New Mexico	73	81	64	3,500	4,180	3,504	73	84	80	537	1,008	798	71	81	73	946	1,161	1,128
Arizona	86	82	87	1,048	1,148	1,197	----	----	----	----	----	----	84	80	79	462	480	640
Utah	87	89	80	440	589	520	87	83	88	2,550	3,000	3,060	91	89	90	2,280	2,436	2,420
Nevada	94	87	89	47	56	44	87	87	93	325	300	364	89	92	96	73	70	76
Washington	84	61	70	1,684	1,824	1,488	69	57	58	18,617	17,080	21,411	80	74	81	9,272	8,977	9,870
Oregon	85	84	83	2,449	3,010	2,573	78	78	85	4,328	3,402	4,642	82	94	90	9,740	12,464	12,760
California	87	81	85	2,576	2,542	2,795	----	----	----	----	----	----	[3] 30.2	[3] 30.6	[3] 35.0	4,276	4,437	5,600
United States	77.7	67.9	51.6	2,699,809	2,614,307	1,982,765	[4] 70.1	58.4	63.1	213,649	175,626	189,419	[5] 77.2	[5] 74.6	[5] 80.3	1,371,786	1,233,574	1,390,892

[1] Table on "Durum wheat" is below.
[2] Short-time average.
[3] Yield per acre.
[4] All spring wheat.
[5] Allowance made for condition at harvest in Southern States.

Durum wheat

Stato	Condition Sept. 1			Production		
	6-year average, 1923–1928	1929	1930	Harvested, subject to revision in December: Average, 1924–1928	Harvested, subject to revision in December: 1929	1930, forecast from condition Sept. 1
	P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Minnesota	81	75	81	3,300	3,381	3,383
North Dakota	76	60	68	52,743	37,075	33,734
South Dakota	74	63	73	12,236	11,669	13,572
Montana	80	37	43	600	255	261
4 States	75.8	61.3	69.8	68,879	52,380	50,950

Corn.—The 1930 corn crop is now forecast at 1,983,000,000 bushels, which is 10.4% less than the August 1 forecast, 24.2% less than the 1929 production, and 26.6% below the 5-year average production. A decline in prospective production since August occurred in 33 States, no change was shown in 7 States, and increases were shown in the remaining 8 States. Declines occurred in all Corn Belt States except Nebraska and Kansas. Increases were largely in Western States, where corn production is relatively unimportant. The area of low prospective yields, due to prolonged drouth, expanded during August to include the States north and west of the original drouth area, from New York to the Dakotas, and also the State of Texas.

The 1930 corn crop, as now forecast, would be the smallest crop since 1901, when 1,613,000,000 bushels were produced. It would be the first crop in that period of 29 years to fall below 2,200,000,000 bushels. The yield per acre of 19.5 bushels indicated by condition on September 1 is also the lowest since 1901 when the yield was estimated to be 16.7 bushels. The 10-year average yield is 28.2 bushels per acre. The condition on September 1 was reported at 51.6% of normal, compared with 62.0% on August 1, 1930 and a 10-year average September 1 condition of 77.7%.

Estimated Crop Conditions September 1, 1930, with Comparisons—Continued

State	Barley						Buckwheat						Tobacco					
	Condition Sept. 1			Production			Condition Sept. 1			Production			Condition Sept. 1			Production		
	10-year average, 1919–1928	1929	1930	Harvested, subject to revision in December: Average 1924–1928	Harvested, subject to revision in December: 1929	1930 forecast from condition, Sept. 1	10-year average, 1919–1928	1929	1930	Harvested, subject to revision in December: Average, 1924–1928	Harvested, subject to revision in December: 1929	1930 forecast from condition, Sept. 1	10-year average, 1919–1928	1929	1930	Harvested, subject to revision in December: Average, 1924–1928	Harvested, subject to revision in December: 1929	1930 forecast from condition, Sept. 1
	Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
Maine	89	85	93	105	124	112	89	90	94	328	364	300						
Vermont	90	80	91	170	210	210	88	91	91	56	50	46						
Massachusetts													86	81	86	10,061	10,845	9,672
Connecticut													85	72	86	33,511	27,83[illegible]	36,480
New York	82	65	90	4,770	3,514	5,280	88	73	60	4,098	3,168	2,926	83	72	65	1,570	800	780
New Jersey		59	85	45	66	105	85	52	72	39	36	36						
Pennsylvania	86	79	88	506	882	1,290	87	69	42	4,179	3,383	2,256	85	73	56	50,856	47,601	37,905
Ohio	82	72	80	4,408	2,420	2,932	88	84	50	538	673	360	77	66	67	37,175	40,881	38,691
Indiana	74	74	78	834	792	960	83	77	52	258	218	160	77	68	45	13,531	15,108	10,050
Illinois	84	80	85	11,647	12,084	9,840	83	79	60	77	75	44						
Michigan	79	69	82	4,744	5,589	7,316	81	67	43	717	405	300						
Wisconsin	86	83	91	19,148	22,848	26,270	83	79	60	380	304	231	82	78	77	38,868	45,140	46,090
Minnesota	82	76	79	39,739	59,400	58,311	89	65	61	1,100	812	693		80	79		1,800	1,650
Iowa	86	83	87	11,718	17,168	16,523	87	78	72	110	96	104						
Missouri	78	67	80	190	238	430	81	79	21	15	15	7	85	75	66	4,377	4,050	4,420
North Dakota	72	50	58	39,232	34,960	38,161		40	44	115	30	40						
South Dakota	75	60	70	26,087	37,296	43,382	78	55	29	192	152	83						
Nebraska	78	78	83	7,646	18,892	21,899	80	70	55	13	11	10						
Kansas	[1] 19.6	[1] 20.5	[1] 23.0	7,969	12,404	11,178												
Delaware							81	61	60	40	36	26						
Maryland	83	78	86	303	512	646	82	66	40	153	126	91	77	63	42	24,369	25,600	18,600
Virginia	84	84	70	400	504	506	82	79	38	391	292	165	74	80	46	127,153	113,865	91,000
West Virginia							86	72	44	696	760	363	81	78	46	6,053	6,588	5,880
North Carolina		[1] 24.0	[1] 22.0	399	960	858	82	86	46	186	220	80	77	75	75	407,697	497,593	511,550
South Carolina													70	70	74	66,469	82,992	94,430
Georgia													76	84	78	52,552	89,870	104,824
Florida													86	84	86	6,715	11,070	10,824
Kentucky	83	82	63	144	206	207	81	70	58	141	252	156	75	70	50	330,997	389,277	293,500
Tennessee	79	75	72	665	480	504	80	68	61	53	42	42	77	79	60	89,346	107,784	110,831
Louisiana													81	70	80	422	378	460
Oklahoma	[1] 21.8	[1] 25.0	[1] 22.0	2,265	1,425	1,254												
Texas	[1] 22.9	[1] 25.0	[1] 18.0	3,494	5,075	3,834												
Montana	72	48	47	4,348	4,016	4,416												
Idaho	85	83	88	5,625	5,733	6,930												
Wyoming	86	76	68	1,580	3,348	2,976												
Colorado	78	02	71	8,676	13,671	13,606												
New Mexico	71	80	71	151	325	276												
Arizona	88	93	93	704	680	700												
Utah	89	81	88	1,010	1,560	1,892												
Nevada	90	91	93	338	363	444												
Washington	78	66	76	2,248	2,142	2,520												
Oregon	82	83	83	2,751	4,292	3,536												
California	[1] 27.7	[1] 29.6	[1] 38.0	28,176	29,303	33,396												
United States	[2] 78.0	[2] 68.8	[2] 74.7	240,742	303,552	322,700	85.6	71.6	51.5	13,786	11,520	8,459	76.8	74.1	63.6	1,302,463	1,519,081	1,420,947

[1] Yield per acre.

[2] Allowance made for condition at harvest in Southern States.

The estimate of probable corn production relates to equivalent yield of grain on the entire acreage. The low yields of both grain and stalks, and the shortage of other roughages and pasture, accompanied by early cutting of corn forage, will tend this year to increase greatly the acreage harvested as silage and forage, and decrease the acreage husked and snapped for ear corn. The decreased production of corn actually harvested for grain will undoubtedly be greater than the reduction in the total production of corn for all purposes.

Wheat.—The 1930 probable production of all wheat, including 597,392,000 bushels of winter wheat as estimated on August 1, now totals 837,761,000 bushels against 820,613,000 bushels forecast on August 1, and 805,790,000 bushels harvested in 1929.

The indicated production of spring wheat other than Durum on September 1 shows an increase of 14,488,000 bushels above the August 1 estimate of 174,931,000 bushels. The largest increases occurred in the States of Minnesota and North Dakota where yields based on threshing returns are well above the earlier indications. The indicated production on September 1 of 189,419,000 bushels compares with 175,626,000 bushels produced in 1929 and with 213,649,000 bushels, the 5-year average production. The indicated September 1 yield of 11.7 bushels, compares with 11.2 bushels harvested in 1929 and with 12.5 bushels, the 10-year average yield.

Production of durum wheat in the four States—Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana—on September 1 is forecast at 50,950,000 bushels, an increase of approximately 2,660,000 bushels above the August 1 estimate. The production in these four States in 1929 was 52,380,000 bushels on an acreage 18% greater than that of 1930. The average yield in the four States was estimated to be 11.7 bushels compared with the August 1 estimate of 11 bushels per acre, and 9.9 bushels in 1929. Threshing is quite generally completed in the important durum States, and the yields are running above the August 1 indications, particularly in Minnesota and North Dakota. Early ripening and the increasing use of combines in the Northwestern States advanced the harvest from 10 days to 2 weeks.

When computed by classes, production of hard red winter wheat is shown at 357,000,000 bushels, which is 13,000,000 bushels above the 1929 production of these same varieties. Soft red winter wheat production is shown at 194,000,000 bushels compared with 188,000,000 bushels produced in 1929. Durum wheat in all States growing this class of wheat is indicated to be 54,017,000 bushels, a decrease of 1,638,000 bushels compared with the 1929 production; hard red spring wheat is indicated at 148,068,000 bushels compared with 139,906,000 bushels in 1929; white wheat of both winter and spring varieties is shown at 84,883,000 bushels, or about 7,000,000 bushels above the 1929 production of these varieties.

Estimated Crop Conditions September 1, 1930, with Comparisons—Continued

State	Flaxseed						Beans						Grain sorghums						Sugar beets [1]					
	Condition Sept. 1			Production			Condition Sept. 1			Production			Condition Sept. 1			Production			Condition Sept. 1			Production		
	10-year average, 1919–1928	1929	1930	Harvested, subject to revision in December		1930 forecast from condition Sept. 1	10-year average, 1919–1928	1929	1930	Harvested, subject to revision in December		1930 forecast from condition Sept. 1	10-year average, 1919–1928	1929	1930	Harvested, subject to revision in December		1930 forecast from condition Sept. 1	10-year average, 1919–1928	1929	1930	Harvested, subject to revision in December		1930 forecast from condition Sept. 1
				Average 1924–1928	1929					Average 1924–1928	1929					Average 1924–1928	1929					Average 1924–1928	1929	
	Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 short tons*	*1,000 short tons*	*1,000 short tons*
Maine							82	83	86	82	99	108												
Vermont								77	89	61	90	80												
New York							75	71	60	1,358	1,250	1,116												
Ohio																			85	84	73	347	174	255
Michigan							72	57	39	6,508	5,691	4,998							82	61	60	773	300	480
Wisconsin	83	84	80	128	84	108	82	78	65	76	76	68							86	79	65	127	56	88
Minnesota	82	73	78	7,264	4,707	7,125	84	67	64	78	54	63												
Iowa	84	83	80	160	130	190																		
Missouri	83	75	82	27	36	38							81	67	54	1,820	1,513	1,176						
North Dakota	70	47	47	10,307	6,876	10,453																		
South Dakota	76	54	50	4,162	3,758	4,140																		
Nebraska	82	85	71	61	129	180		75	83	44	85	86	84	72	84	435	376	448	92	92	98	933	1,054	1,029
Kansas	77	68	86	256	136	278			75		140	77	78	65	48	25,896	19,638	15,000						
Oklahoma													76	55	43	30,145	20,483	14,530						
Texas													80	50	46	59,680	46,920	40,572						
Montana	62	33	43	1,444	938	2,017	77	55	54	482	525	405							85	81	91	321	386	494
Idaho							85	87	80	1,438	2,116	2,220							83	88	71	303	492	387
Wyoming			69		50	82	87	87	91	228	481	405							94	91	94	383	487	441
Colorado							72	69	85	1,498	2,275	2,618	79	76	86	2,247	2,255	2,769	88	90	94	2,446	2,612	3,120
New Mexico							65	78	70	788	1,688	1,150	80	77	63	3,477	4,466	2,556						
Arizona							85	90	80	46	48	58	90	85	90	1,164	1,560	1,800						
Utah																			84	90	70	671	565	440
California							75	77	80	4,629	5,075	6,006	88	80	89	3,311	3,634	4,026	80	84	86	551	545	720
Other States [2]																				83	78	533	647	763
United States	71.5	52.9	54.1	23,816	16,844	24,611	73.4	68.7	61.5	17,323	19,693	19,458	78.8	56.4	48.8	128,175	100,845	82,877	85.8	86.5	85.2	7,389	7,318	8,217

State	Rice						Peanuts (for nuts)								Sugarcane for sirup						Condition Sept. 1					
	Condition Sept. 1			Production			Preliminary acreage, 1930		Condition Sept. 1			Production			Condition Sept. 1			Production			Pecans			Velvetbeans		
	10-year average, 1919–1928	1929	1930	Harvested, subject to revision in December		1930 forecast from condition Sept. 1	Per cent of 1929	Total	10-year average, 1919–1928	1929	1930	Harvested, subject to revision in December		1930 forecast from condition Sept. 1	6-yr. average, 1923–1928	1929	1930	Harvested, subject to revision in December		1930 forecast from condition Sept. 1	10-year average, 1919–1928	1929	1930	6-yr. average, 1923–1928	1929	1930
				Average, 1924–1928	1929							Average, 1924–1928	1929					Average, 1924–1928	1929							
	Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*Per cent*	*1,000 acres*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 gals.*	*1,000 gals.*	*1,000 gals.*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
Ill																					53	52	60			
Mo	[3] 75	60	90	287	35	45															41	70	30			
Va							92	147	77	84	52	124,463	146,080	117,600												
N. C.							97	213	76	79	65	198,039	224,400	191,700							64	64	54	78	77	70
S. C.							95	10	74	73	67	7,321	7,350	6,750	68	74	65	851	900	750	66	46	60	70	74	67
Ga							93	319	76	77	71	179,715	222,950	178,640	65	70	62	4,511	5,280	4,455	62	38	46	71	80	73
Fla							100	46	84	84	74	27,590	27,600	25,760	76	82	70	1,817	1,710	1,480	65	48	48	82	86	72
Tenn							75	15	80	84	53	16,765	16,400	9,000												
Ala							90	234	71	73	64	119,600	143,000	124,020	66	65	52	2,560	2,125	1,955	64	43	57	72	75	54
Miss							100	10	76	75	58	6,555	6,400	4,900	64	74	46	2,595	5,060	2,750	58	45	53	68	79	56
Ark	86	80	68	8,097	7,084	6,512	105	16	77	54	30	6,900	8,625	4,000	65	51	23	283	210	84	56	48	41			
La	82	83	80	16,915	19,352	17,185	120	19	76	70	53	5,600	9,520	7,600	[4] 71	83	69	6,407	5,773	5,832	57	42	56	67	75	55
Okla							40	32	76	56	39	13,630	45,600	12,160							53	48	41			
Tex	86	88	87	6,867	7,524	8,405	85	123	71	58	50	52,823	71,050	54,120	62	58	50	1,767	1,056	950	43	40	33			
Calif	88	84	90	6,856	6,222	6,160																				
U. S.	84.0	83.4	80.4	39,022	40,217	38,307	89.4	1,184	75.7	74.2	61.6	759,001	928,975	736,250	68.2	73.9	58.9	20,792	22,114	18,256	50.2	42.7	40.3	72.2	78.8	67.6

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[1] On the basis of average extraction, a production of 1,093,000 short tons of sugar is indicated.
[2] States producing sugar beets for which figures are not shown above.
[3] Short-time average.
[4] 10-year average.

Oats.—The United States total oat crop is now estimated at 1,390,892,000 bushels as compared with 1,233,574,000 bushels harvested last year and a 5-year average of 1,371,369,000 bushels. A generally favorable early growing season followed by unusually good harvesting conditions during the summer drought helped greatly in bringing oats production above earlier expectations.

Like other small grains which were well advanced before the drought became serious, oats have threshed out better than was indicated by reports a month ago. The estimates of production for September 1 were increased over August 1 by more complete reports after threshing in 30 States which included nearly all of the important northern and western oats producing areas. The improvement in yields in many States is also accompanied by high quality in both grain and straw.

Estimated Crop Conditions September 1, 1930, with Comparisons—Continued

State	Tame hay						Wild hay									Alfalfa hay [1]						Pasture		
	Condition Sept. 1			Production			Yield per acre			Production			Quality			Condition Sept. 1			Production			Condition Sept. 1		
	6-year average 1923–1928	1929	1930	Harvested, subject to revision in December: Average 1924–1928	Harvested, subject to revision in December: 1929	1930, forecast from condition Sept. 1	10-year average 1919–1928	1929	1930	Harvested, subject to revision in December: Average 1924–1928	Harvested, subject to revision in December: 1929	September, 1930, preliminary estimate	10-year average 1919–1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	Harvested, subject to revision in December: Average 1924–1928	Harvested, subject to revision in December: 1929	1930, forecast from condition Sept. 1	10-year average 1919–1928	1929	1930
	P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
Maine	90	95	83	1,498	1,582	1,453	0.99	1.10	0.90	12	14	12	90	94	86	87	74	88	6	6	8	83	66	83
New Hampshire	92	93	90	572	663	579	.95	1.00	1.00	16	16	16	90	94	88	93	84	91	5	7	8	86	69	83
Vermont	98	99	93	1,440	1,528	1,417	1.07	1.10	1.00	14	14	13	90	98	94	80	79	87	17	20	24	89	78	83
Massachusetts	89	79	81	643	692	603	1.04	1.10	1.05	13	13	13	91	86	81	97	67	86	6	7	9	88	46	72
Rhode Island	89	81	79	61	62	54	.94	1.15	1.20	2	2	2	88	97	88							86	58	65
Connecticut	87	79	81	486	516	456	1.10	1.10	1.15	12	11	12	87	89	85	93	74	84	12	16	22	86	50	62
New York	89	88	81	6,841	6,653	5,888	1.16	1.25	1.20	78	85	82	85	85	83	89	79	74	530	546	445	83	60	51
New Jersey	82	78	71	437	362	337	1.40	1.50	1.24	25	26	21	87	85	85	87	68	73	67	49	51	88	46	50
Pennsylvania	87	85	74	4,548	4,280	3,670	1.28	1.30	1.00	24	18	14	87	89	81	91	77	64	197	211	198	85	56	31
Ohio	81	90	47	4,298	5,009	2,633	1.27	1.50	.85	8	9	5	87	88	75	79	87	52	404	497	274	84	80	26
Indiana	78	90	50	2,701	3,517	2,054	1.12	1.40	.90	23	22	14	86	85	77	79	83	60	319	402	310	80	71	29
Illinois	79	86	55	4,330	5,554	3,876	1.19	1.30	1.00	45	48	38	85	85	78	79	85	70	579	586	506	79	77	27
Michigan	78	89	63	4,160	5,022	3,443	1.22	1.57	1.12	49	63	45	90	92	82	87	77	58	992	1,254	1,106	74	49	21
Wisconsin	82	92	77	5,911	7,390	5,863	1.32	1.40	1.30	293	295	274	90	89	89	78	86	75	768	922	991	75	68	42
Minnesota	78	75	67	4,021	4,457	3,867	1.24	1.10	1.10	2,229	2,010	2,010	89	87	85	83	73	61	1,057	1,551	1,426	74	55	41
Iowa	82	94	79	4,678	6,474	4,864	1.15	1.35	1.15	324	324	259	93	93	90	91	90	74	787	1,256	1,169	84	78	49
Missouri	81	86	51	4,384	5,211	3,317	1.09	1.00	.75	154	157	118	88	88	78	89	77	61	431	397	304	82	70	31
North Dakota	82	53	57	1,731	1,529	1,543	.98	.70	.80	1,431	957	1,181	89	79	84	88	52	48	342	384	346	74	37	45
South Dakota	71	66	55	1,713	1,955	1,397	.85	.65	.61	1,924	1,712	1,607	89	80	75	61	57	49	1,184	1,430	1,099	76	54	51
Nebraska	76	76	79	3,685	3,572	3,705	.91	.87	.85	2,512	2,652	2,591	90	85	87	66	68	78	2,954	2,759	2,820	79	65	78
Kansas	75	71	63	3,461	2,891	2,609	1.07	1.20	.90	977	1,080	778	86	87	78	82	58	61	2,258	1,747	1,574	79	70	62
Delaware	85	70	48	123	117	89	1.39	1.70	1.00	5	3	2	88	90	95	89	66	54	13	11	10	83	42	31
Maryland	80	79	50	666	648	473	1.31	1.45	.95	5	4	3	83	82	60	87	71	39	53	50	23	83	50	15
Virginia	76	84	32	1,220	1,373	623	1.06	1.30	.60	22	27	13	83	84	56	88	76	27	92	127	62	85	77	28
West Virginia	82	84	41	1,137	1,149	593	1.19	1.20	.60	16	14	7	85	87	69	87	76	47	18	20	14	90	74	33
North Carolina	78	86	58	671	776	627	1.00	1.15	.75	53	60	39	83	86	74	88	82	55	12	29	14	83	88	58
South Carolina	67	65	58	234	313	217	.78	.85	.70	2	3	2	77	76	68	80	66	54	4	5	4	76	71	59
Georgia	68	70	60	403	423	399	.82	.75	.80	13	14	15	80	78	71	85	67	56	5	7	6	79	70	59
Florida	87	86	69	62	61	50	.88	.70	.75	3	3	3	88	84	81							90	88	75
Kentucky	81	84	40	1,554	1,763	732	1.14	1.35	.75	41	39	22	83	84	61	80	76	40	131	155	71	84	69	26
Tennessee	77	80	44	1,542	1,872	1,170	1.08	1.10	.70	51	53	34	82	80	60	82	80	50	31	42	24	82	73	38
Alabama	72	70	51	450	453	346	.80	.80	.57	15	14	10	78	78	65	68	60	49	21	22	16	79	66	51
Mississippi	71	74	40	478	559	309	1.02	.90	.58	30	33	21	78	79	52	78	66	38	36	88	44	80	75	41
Arkansas	75	65	34	638	631	372	.99	.80	.41	118	121	59	83	74	54	74	60	39	88	94	61	78	50	21
Louisiana	70	74	54	295	326	258	1.19	1.20	.65	19	26	14	80	78	63	78	66	49	26	40	27	82	74	47
Oklahoma	73	61	47	819	875	733	.98	.88	.80	470	489	410	85	84	73	70	56	50	412	442	360	74	57	42
Texas	73	67	56	689	744	681	1.02	1.02	.80	203	246	193	84	82	74	70	70	60	144	179	112	74	59	43
Montana	85	60	57	2,295	2,050	1,829	.86	.75	.65	609	477	434	90	72	64	83	67	61	1,414	1,376	1,106	78	53	58
Idaho	87	83	79	2,856	2,751	2,733	1.24	1.20	1.00	126	121	101	92	87	80	86	84	78	2,216	2,061	1,828	79	76	80
Wyoming	90	81	79	1,244	1,196	1,093	.98	.95	.85	397	381	324	94	83	80	85	82	79	834	806	722	88	79	86
Colorado	82	82	82	2,63[illegible]	2,677	2,670	.99	1.10	1.10	363	426	430	90	84	84	80	81	80	2,015	1,962	1,882	86	83	83
New Mexico	83	86	81	41[illegible]	447	430	.88	.90	.90	29	31	26	84	81	72	83	89	83	317	331	304	83	87	76
Arizona	87	85	94	630	679	768	.85	1.00	1.00	5	10	12	83	80	90	85	85	90	569	615	600	86	90	90
Utah	90	89	83	1,511	1,500	1,470	1.30	1.60	1.30	100	126	103	92	94	87	84	87	82	1,393	1,364	1,365	81	86	83
Nevada	85	80	82	513	496	535	1.09	.90	1.00	167	142	158	90	85	83	85	80	83	422	397	407	84	71	80
Washington	86	75	71	2,060	1,875	1,799	1.38	1.40	1.25	43	39	36	90	88	75	87	74	73	828	715	586	70	65	55
Oregon	88	83	85	1,829	1,935	2,033	1.11	1.20	1.25	244	282	279	94	92	84	88	86	84	714	672	672	77	71	70
California	87	82	86	5,061	5,178	5,435	1.09	1.05	1.20	162	158	187	89	90	91	87	84	87	4,013	4,175	4,343	79	68	75
United States	81.7	82.3	66.9	93,630	101,786	82,095	1.00	.91	.85	13,478	12,870	12,042	89.5	84.4	81.6	80.9	75.6	71.3	28,738	29,832	27,413	80.0	67.1	47.7

[1] Included in tame hay.

Broomcorn

State	Condition Sept. 1			Production		
	10-year average, 1919–1928	1929	1930	Harvested, subject to revision in December: Average, 1924–1928	Harvested, subject to revision in December: 1929	1930, forecast from condition Sept. 1
	P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Illinois	78	66	70	7,540	5,600	6,800
Missouri	79	70	57	620	800	700
Kansas	77	75	61	5,920	7,500	9,900
Oklahoma	72	56	51	25,700	16,000	16,700
Texas	63	77	76	2,460	1,200	1,300
Colorado	76	73	72	4,600	10,100	12,000
New Mexico	77	80	65	4,240	6,000	6,200
United States	73.1	66.5	60.8	51,160	47,200	53,600

Hops

State	Condition Sept. 1			Production		
	10-year average, 1919–1928	1929	1930	Harvested, subject to revision in December: Average, 1924–1928	Harvested, subject to revision in December: 1929	1930, forecast from condition Sept. 1
	P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Washington	89	90	76	5,255	5,075	3,520
Oregon	84	90	74	15,841	18,445	14,000
California	88	88	80	9,178	9,700	4,200
United States	87.0	89.5	75.6	30,273	33,220	21,720

Broomcorn.—A crop of 53,600 tons of broomcorn is indicated by the September 1 condition figure of 60.8%. This is 5,200 tons below the August 1 forecast of 58,800 tons. Last year's production was 47,200 tons and a 5-year average of 51,200 tons.

Estimated Crop Conditions September 1, 1930, with Comparisons—Continued

State	Yield per acre									Condition Sept. 1														
	Timothy hay			Mixed clover and timothy hay			Sweet clover hay			Clover seed (red and alsike)			Alfalfa seed			Timothy seed			Soybeans			Cowpeas		
	10-year average, 1919–1928	1929	1930	10-year average, 1919–1928	1929	1930	5-year average, 1924–1928	1929	1930	10-year average, 1919–1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	6-year average, 1923–1928	1929	1930	6-year average, 1923–1928	1929	1930
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
Maine	1.23	1.30	1.15	1.28	1.55	1.50																		
New Hampshire	1.37	1.50	1.55	1.36	1.75	1.80																		
Vermont	1.45	1.55	1.50	1.53	1.90	1.85																		
Massachusetts	1.51	1.50	1.60	1.57	1.65	1.70																		
Rhode Island	1.47	1.60	1.50	1.54	1.85	1.60																		
Connecticut	1.53	1.50	1.55	1.62	1.90	1.85																		
New York	1.29	1.37	1.22	1.38	1.55	1.37				82	80	69				84	81	72		79	72			
New Jersey	1.42	1.35	1.50	1.54	1.45	1.42													87	56	74	88	70	77
Pennsylvania	1.37	1.40	1.25	1.42	1.50	1.30				76	70	36				86	80	63		74	56			
Ohio	1.27	1.40	.78	1.36	1.63	.77	1.64	1.85	1.15	70	78	32				78	84	40	87	85	57	87	85	56
Indiana	1.19	1.40	.76	1.26	1.60	.80	1.51	2.10	1.35	69	74	46				78	80	44	86	79	66	81	77	53
Illinois	1.15	1.25	.84	1.31	1.60	1.00	1.76	2.10	1.40	71	74	56				80	81	63	83	82	67	79	74	52
Michigan	1.14	1.40	1.00	1.21	1.55	1.10	1.68	2.00	1.60	76	76	43							84	67	53			
Wisconsin	1.40	1.60	1.40	1.60	2.00	1.60	2.01	2.50	2.00	80	72	72				85	86	83	83	80	72			
Minnesota	1.36	1.30	1.15	1.54	1.55	1.30	2.06	2.10	2.00	80	72	63		74	65	80	80	76						
Iowa	1.23	1.40	1.17	1.40	1.75	1.42	1.92	2.35	1.94	85	88	72				82	90	92	90	90	80			
Missouri	1.06	1.10	.71	1.18	1.30	.83	1.56	1.90	1.30	77	81	67		75	59	79	79	56	87	78	66	82	77	49
North Dakota	1.20	.75	.83	1.45	1.00	1.00	1.90	1.50	1.35			52	69	59	50	78	54	53						
South Dakota	1.14	.95	.85	1.28	1.30	1.05	1.55	1.70	1.50				57	59	50	74	65	52						
Nebraska	1.34	1.49	1.25	1.54	1.64	1.35	1.91	1.99	1.80	84	76	70	70	77	73									
Kansas	1.30	1.30	1.00	1.46	1.55	1.30	1.93	1.90	1.65	73	65	70	58	60	77	77	75	70	81	71	72	79	72	70
Delaware	1.30	1.13	.80	1.35	1.20	.85													90	69	50	89	68	48
Maryland	1.34	1.37	1.00	1.40	1.50	.95													88	75	45	87	74	47
Virginia	1.12	1.35	.55	1.18	1.35	.55													83	80	39	81	75	34
West Virginia	1.28	1.30	.60	1.35	1.45	.65													89	82	46	88	83	47
North Carolina	1.14	1.00		1.20	1.10														83	85	75	76	73	68
South Carolina																			67	73	69	66	61	65
Georgia	1.01	.95		1.09	.95														69	72	65	65	61	63
Florida																						84	81	77
Kentucky	1.22	1.30	.61	1.31	1.45	.68													84	78	52	83	76	48
Tennessee	1.17	1.40	.85	1.23	1.45	.85				73	81	36							80	78	56	77	76	54
Alabama																			73	65	57	68	63	60
Mississippi				1.21	1.20														74	76	52	66	69	54
Arkansas	1.08	1.10		1.14	1.10														80	59	41	71	59	35
Louisiana																			75	74	61	68	66	53
Oklahoma	1.37	.90		1.32	.90		1.34	1.25	1.10										82	59	52	75	59	48
Texas																						66	57	51
Montana	1.38	1.05	.90	1.70	1.10	1.15	1.83	1.20	1.00				67	66	60									
Idaho	1.60	1.40	1.50	1.94	1.95	1.80				85	74	81	62	72	75									
Wyoming	1.38	1.30	1.20	1.62	1.40	1.30	1.71	1.80	1.50				81	82	73									
Colorado	1.72	1.70	1.80	1.81	2.10	1.90	1.96	1.70	1.70			80	80	82	72									
New Mexico	1.58	1.20	1.30	1.68	1.50	1.30							70	80	82									
Arizona													90	73	88									
Utah	1.92	2.00	2.00	1.98	2.20	2.00							47	30	15									
Nevada	1.64	1.90	2.00	1.69	1.90	1.90																		
Washington	1.93	1.70	1.70	2.27	2.10	2.10																		
Oregon	1.76	2.00	2.10	2.04	2.30	2.20				69	67	78	78	80	80									
California	1.48	1.50		1.56	1.80	1.69																		
United States	1.26	1.34	1.01	1.40	1.61	1.23	1.83	1.81	1.53	76.3	75.5	55.7	6.01	57.4	54.2	80.2	83.6	69.7	83.0	78.9	63.1	70.7	67.0	54.7

Hay crops.—With millet, soybeans, second cuttings of clover, and other late hay crops further reduced by drought, the estimate of all hay production has been reduced another million tons and now stands at 94,137,000 tons, which would be 18% below production in 1929, 12% below the average during the previous five years, and below production in any season since 1918. Supplies on farms are probably even lower than these production figures would indicate, for in a number of States the failure of pastures has compelled many farmers to begin feeding hay several months earlier than usual.

Tame hay prospects showed the greatest decline during August while there was practically no change in the outlook for wild hay. The condition of tame hay on September 1 was 66.9% of normal, indicating a yield of 1.37 tons per acre and a production of 82,095,000 tons. Production last year was 101,800,000 tons and the 5-year average 93,600,000 tons.

Late cuttings of alfalfa suffered considerably from drought, but this condition was apparently fully reported on August 1, for there has been no further decline in the production figure. The condition of alfalfa on September 1 was 71.3 indicating a yield of 2.38 tons per acre and a production of 27,413,000 tons as compared with 29,800,000 tons harvested in 1929 and 28,700,000 tons the 5-year average.

The quality of tame hay harvested is about average in the drought area as well as in the northern dairy States.

The quality of wild hay was reported at 81.6% of normal as compared with the 10-year average of 89.5.

The production of wild hay is forecast at 12,042,000 tons compared with 11,898,000 tons on August 1 and 12,900,000 tons in 1929.

Pastures.—With the continuation of the drought in most of the areas previously affected and its spread northward to include new regions which had fared better up to August, the condition of pastures declined further from the record low of August 1. Pasture conditions on September 1 was 47.7, a decline of 8.7% from August 1. Reports on the condition of pastures as of September 1 have been collected for only 16 years. During that period the lowest United States average previously reported was the 67.1% reported in 1929. The lowest September condition previously reported from any State was 30% in South Carolina in 1925. This month Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Arkansas all report the condition of pastures below 30, Maryland now reporting the record low figure of 15. Pastures are now below the usual September average in all States except northern New England and parts of the range area from Idaho to Arizona.

Estimated Crop Conditions September 1, 1930, with Comparisons—Continued

State	Potatoes						Sweet potatoes						Sorgo for sirup						Pears					
	Condition Sept 1			Production			Condition Sept. 1			Production			Condition Sept. 1			Production			Condition Sept. 1			Production		
	10-year average, 1919–1928	1929	1930	Harvested, subject to revision in December		1930 forecast from condition Sept. 1	10-year average, 1919–1928	1929	1930	Harvested, subject to revision in December		1930 forecast from condition Sept. 1	10-year average, 1919–1928	1929	1930	Harvested, subject to revision in December		1930 forecast from condition Sept. 1	10-year average, 1919–1928	1929	1930	Harvested subject to revision in December		1930 forecast from condition Sept. 1
				Average, 1924–1928	1929					Average, 1924–1928	1929					Average 1924–1928	1929					Average 1924–1928	1929	
	Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 bush.*	*1,000 bush.*	*1,000 bushels*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*1,000 bush.*	*1,000 bush.*	*1,000 bush.*
Maine	82	85	77	38,559	50,129	41,360													67	72	66	11	13	11
New Hampshire	84	80	88	1,747	1,823	1,705													73	79	87	14	15	17
Vermont	84	72	88	2,982	2,850	2,850													67	73	74	10	12	12
Massachusetts	82	62	89	1,819	1,862	2,250													70	63	85	74	74	89
Rhode Island	82	72	90	295	250	290													70	60	87	11	11	13
Connecticut	80	64	81	1,998	2,080	2,320													74	58	83	55	52	64
New York	79	63	68	31,046	24,840	28,355													62	29	85	2,181	1,152	3,060
New Jersey	76	65	90	8,225	6,032	10,200	86	77	77	2,100	2,100	2,016							62	56	65	541	338	495
Pennsylvania	78	61	54	26,036	25,740	18,880													60	30	64	573	272	578
Ohio	74	70	46	11,155	10,656	5,775	80	80	56	341	375	255	84	82	55	294	255	150	58	28	34	351	175	170
Indiana	70	65	55	4,964	4,620	3,640	80	73	48	246	250	130	81	72	49	193	180	110	55	52	26	229	209	105
Illinois	68	69	64	6,215	5,040	4,556	78	75	50	1,072	1,020	780	77	70	47	767	630	432	52	58	29	542	711	346
Michigan	76	59	42	29,403	13,410	16,013													60	35	63	734	483	748
Wisconsin	77	70	57	27,624	20,240	20,910							85	83	75	124	140	112						
Minnesota	74	59	51	34,704	27,370	21,630							84	85	72	144	160	144						
Iowa	75	77	58	7,731	6,695	3,900	83	79	70	303	315	255	89	85	79	343	390	210	55	50	34	48	52	30
Missouri	74	63	81	7,014	5,508	8,526	79	70	54	1,094	1,320	990	82	70	48	1,802	1,575	1,050	48	60	26	326	445	177
North Dakota	76	44	40	10,513	6,960	6,000																		
South Dakota	75	62	47	5,137	4,422	3,250																		
Nebraska	76	73	72	7,671	8,924	7,912							83	68	85	151	180	150	53	66	42	25	40	19
Kansas	80	66	80	5,122	4,375	5,875	81	70	66	374	240	190	83	70	50	201	150	90	47	63	34	184	234	108
Delaware	76	58	51	580	546	434	85	80	60	980	1,160	720							52	61	80	226	248	112
Maryland	73	61	45	4,020	4,000	2,451	84	74	54	1,436	1,250	950							59	60	82	279	254	128
Virginia	77	77	46	16,615	17,461	15,244	82	73	44	5,142	6,705	3,220	82	76	39	1,030	810	540	45	64	12	267	330	60
West Virginia	78	70	44	5,344	6,555	3,780	85	81	50	272	240	124	87	82	47	660	630	385	38	34	8	58	49	12
North Carolina	[1] 79	[2] 82	[2] 65	[3] 6,991	[3] 8,130	[3] 8,436	81	81	72	7,989	9,126	8,280	81	84	70	2,215	1,880	1,715	55	54	33	207	285	108
South Carolina	[1] 69	[2] 58	[2] 55	[3] 3,210	[3] 2,364	[3] 3,327	75	77	69	3,907	5,750	4,160	74	63	65	1,384	1,282	1,400	64	55	56	107	101	95
Georgia	[1] 71	[2] 69	[2] 58	[3] 1,291	[3] 1,572	[3] 1,532	78	78	67	8,485	11,780	8,928	73	66	63	1,734	1,950	2,130	64	53	62	109	174	186
Florida				[3] 3,031	[3] 2,714	[3] 2,560	84	84	69	2,499	3,190	2,320							58	75	65	54	51	53
Kentucky	77	78	50	4,558	4,400	3,190	83	76	50	1,399	1,365	960	82	72	42	3,203	3,276	2,160	49	60	13	90	129	17
Tennessee	76	79	57	3,024	3,535	2,665	80	77	56	4,168	4,400	3,520	77	73	50	2,365	2,580	1,655	46	60	27	209	242	93
Alabama	[1] 72	[2] 66	[2] 53	[3] 2,252	[3] 2,408	[3] 2,722	78	75	59	5,917	7,622	5,320	73	63	56	2,682	1,960	1,920	62	58	65	182	142	194
Mississippi	[1] 68	[2] 67	[2] 50	[3] 965	[3] 1,222	[3] 1,036	77	81	52	5,609	7,670	3,710	72	72	46	2,443	2,784	1,650	66	60	66	176	132	162
Arkansas	[1] 67	[2] 52	[2] 47	[3] 2,039	[3] 2,607	[3] 2,851	77	50	29	3,169	1,716	1,107	74	45	22	2,784	2,337	1,034	54	61	29	100	104	51
Louisiana	[1] 67	[2] 63	[2] 64	[3] 2,287	[3] 1,977	[3] 2,472	75	79	57	6,446	7,440	5,590	72	60	29	86	89	30	69	63	52	66	59	51
Oklahoma	[1] 68	[2] 35	[2] 46	[3] 3,174	[3] 3,294	[3] 4,605	74	50	44	2,037	990	1,080	76	49	38	1,162	770	532	46	69	22	133	190	48
Texas	[1] 59	[2] 59	[2] 57	[3] 2,031	[3] 2,393	[3] 3,464	68	54	44	7,785	7,384	7,232	72	60	56	2,438	2,038	2,112	64	71	49	437	455	325
Montana	75	47	58	3,772	1,980	2,400																		
Idaho	85	76	86	17,131	17,136	22,230													75	62	72	59	53	61
Wyoming	82	73	83	1,762	2,090	2,280																		
Colorado	80	75	80	12,419	12,320	12,470													80	80	23	453	650	147
New Mexico	77	80	80	140	182	198	90	88	70	123	123	60	80	70	75	82	75	65	48	70	36	36	63	31
Arizona	75	82	80	219	240	240	89	90	80	214	140	120							65	72	70	13	18	14
Utah	82	86	81	2,613	3,330	3,090													77	67	73	64	70	72
Nevada	87	84	87	705	680	465													62	40	69	5	3	6
Washington	78	71	73	9,986	8,680	9,300													72	66	84	2,523	3,000	3,846
Oregon	80	82	79	4,996	3,780	4,704													74	68	88	1,885	2,650	3,200
California	87	81	84	7,379	5,230	5,075	86	82	83	994	990	1,200							77	60	81	7,721	7,917	9,459
United States	77.0	[4] 68.9	[4] 63.4	392,605	359,795	339,278	77.8	72.9	57.6	74,141	84,661	63,127	76.7	66.6	49.1	28,378	26,181	19,772	65.9	56.5	66.4	21,484	21,563	24,573

[1] Based on condition of potatoes as reported on Sept. 1 during years 1919 to 1924 and on condition of "late potatoes" as reported Sept. 1, 1925–1928.
[2] Condition of late crop.
[3] Production of early and late crops combined. September, 1930, includes 28,525,[illegible] bushels of early potatoes and 4,480,000 bushels of late potatoes in States marked.
[4] Includes allowances for condition at harvest of the early southern crop.

Barley.—Barley yields in practically all producing sections appear to be better than were indicated by pre-harvest prospects. With the acreage almost the largest ever harvested, production is estimated at 322,700,000 bushels, which would be the largest crop on record except that of 1928, which amounted to 357,487,000 bushels. The yield of 25.3 bushels per acre compares with 23.2 in 1929 and 25.0, the average of the previous 10 years. Yields in the Dakotas and Montana were somewhat below average because of drought injury to the later portion of the crop, but above average yields were secured in the remainder of the important barley producing area. Harvesting conditions were better than usual and a large proportion of the grain is of good color and quality.

Buckwheat.—Buckwheat was caught by drought during August in all important producing sections and both yield per acre and production are expected to be lower than in any year since 1883. The probable yield is now forecast at 11.6 bushels compared with the unusually low yield of 15.8 bushels last year and an average of 19 bushels during the previous 10 years. Production is forecast at 8,549,000 bushels or less than two-thirds the usual quantity harvested and only about three-fourths as much as was harvested last year.

Flaxseed.—The forecast of flaxseed production has been reduced to 24,611,000 bushels because of further drought injury to late flax in the Dakotas. The yield per acre, forecast at 5.6 bushels, will be about three-fourths the usual average, but as a record acreage was planted, production is expected to be considerably greater than in either of the last two seasons, but below the large crops of 1924 and 1927.

Grain Sorghums.—Grain sorghum, the principal feed for livestock in much of the southwest, has suffered severely in Kansas,

Estimated Crop Conditions September 1, 1930, with Comparisons—Continued

State	Apples									Peaches						Grapes					
	Condition Sept. 1			Total production			Commercial production			Condition Sept. 1			Production			Condition Sept. 1			Production		
				Harvested, subject to revision in December			Harvested, subject to revision in December						Harvested, subject to revision in December						Harvested, subject to revision in December		
	10-year average, 1919–1928	1929	1930	Average, 1924–1928	1929	1930, forecast from condition Sept. 1	Average, 1924–1928	1929	1930, forecast from condition Sept. 1	1928	1929	1930	Average, 1924–1928	1929	1930, forecast from condition Sept. 1	10-year average, 1919–1928	1929	1930	Average, 1924–1928	1929	1930, forecast from condition Sept. 1
	P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bbls.*	*1,000 bbls.*	*1,000 bbls.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Maine	57	65	64	2,488	3,360	2,688	499	692	554	----	----	----	----	----	----	79	72	67	54	81	60
New Hampshire	61	57	78	1,206	974	1,320	244	198	268	55	58	79	23	26	35	84	77	82	91	130	108
Vermont	59	72	58	836	1,029	737	157	198	142	----	----	----	----	----	----	82	84	81	41	56	58
Massachusetts	64	51	85	3,168	2,650	4,350	664	567	931	66	54	76	160	165	205	80	77	82	512	714	697
Rhode Island	60	60	78	297	253	377	60	50	74	78	56	75	29	25	32	82	82	78	229	239	203
Connecticut	63	42	78	1,460	990	1,804	273	163	298	72	51	75	222	177	225	83	85	88	1,163	1,620	1,584
New York	55	39	56	26,075	16,520	23,664	4,588	3,404	4,595	73	51	75	1,988	1,470	1,898	75	74	72	75,106	81,030	72,450
New Jersey	67	40	76	3,151	1,880	3,713	704	430	849	52	80	55	2,234	2,600	1,820	82	83	85	2,543	2,652	2,890
Pennsylvania	52	33	47	9,372	5,973	8,145	1,096	762	1,040	63	44	30	1,525	1,157	780	77	62	65	18,714	16,200	16,200
Ohio	49	20	23	7,266	2,660	2,380	694	247	278	65	20	11	1,418	494	234	76	49	66	22,390	17,150	23,100
Indiana	51	31	24	2,429	1,170	800	180	81	62	53	66	1	461	726	12	74	61	56	3,560	3,780	3,360
Illinois	52	40	37	6,860	4,725	4,795	1,119	840	910	42	71	(1)	1,324	3,600	(1)	74	78	57	5,006	6,160	4,320
Michigan	55	44	41	6,747	7,020	4,974	1,175	1,206	995	64	45	33	871	816	612	71	68	76	54,300	68,870	72,750
Wisconsin	68	63	38	1,800	1,749	980	132	132	74	----	----	----	----	----	----	78	76	62	336	434	341
Minnesota	69	55	24	1,003	726	301	42	29	12	----	----	----	----	----	----	78	74	42	111	166	58
Iowa	59	54	34	2,662	2,120	1,272	109	85	51	45	40	5	45	55	7	79	84	60	5,020	6,675	3,861
Missouri	47	41	22	3,780	2,800	1,826	523	380	260	27	48	1	889	1,261	24	73	69	56	9,404	12,045	9,002
South Dakota	63	56	36	162	140	81	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Nebraska	52	60	31	694	868	434	80	90	47	10	63	26	35	68	24	76	77	68	1,459	2,125	1,650
Kansas	46	51	22	1,595	1,310	546	314	288	120	11	56	6	242	385	21	72	71	54	3,208	3,375	2,250
Delaware	63	44	69	1,527	1,012	1,587	416	287	450	26	82	35	278	378	135	79	86	80	1,404	1,710	1,520
Maryland	57	48	37	2,228	2,200	1,452	416	455	287	63	68	28	471	532	196	75	72	67	1,061	1,314	1,152
Virginia	48	50	25	12,989	13,000	7,150	2,602	3,100	1,950	55	60	14	864	928	176	72	70	60	2,280	2,336	1,920
West Virginia	46	38	30	7,162	5,600	4,080	1,214	1,400	651	56	44	7	622	580	68	63	54	48	1,227	954	630
North Carolina	55	40	35	4,479	2,628	2,190	231	150	110	[2] 74	[2] 40	[2] 45	2,028	1,400	1,665	79	68	71	5,905	5,320	5,168
South Carolina	59	36	55	495	308	421	----	----	----	[2] 79	[2] 32	[2] 56	914	552	952	75	63	76	1,511	1,495	1,725
Georgia	58	33	54	1,213	680	1,084	106	76	89	[2] 84	[2] 32	[2] 58	8,198	2,880	4,698	75	63	74	1,629	1,430	1,584
Florida	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	[2] 70	[2] 59	[2] 64	110	94	102	----	79	73	[3] 737	888	1,241
Kentucky	53	29	15	4,231	2,000	713	115	53	19	70	40	3	829	600	30	72	51	47	1,034	912	672
Tennessee	52	40	27	3,417	2,000	1,425	77	46	33	76	50	21	1,711	1,225	660	69	63	62	1,353	1,254	1,216
Alabama	54	33	52	865	500	806	----	----	----	[2] 75	[2] 28	[2] 65	1,118	504	1,105	72	60	69	801	759	759
Mississippi	52	48	42	243	185	176	----	----	----	[2] 73	[2] 51	[2] 57	575	444	490	73	63	70	270	245	245
Arkansas	51	40	28	3,016	1,400	1,260	497	220	256	[2] 70	[2] 62	[2] 2	2,386	2,635	84	72	60	50	8,080	13,800	10,580
Louisiana	52	46	45	28	25	26	----	----	----	[2] 66	[2] 48	[2] 35	206	154	112	72	60	50	38	36	29
Oklahoma	50	48	24	685	634	243	29	24	9	[2] 24	[2] 55	[2] 4	846	1,100	80	71	66	51	1,851	2,070	1,560
Texas	49	58	29	272	230	158	----	----	----	[2] 52	[2] 63	[2] 25	1,674	1,953	800	72	75	57	1,232	1,520	1,000
Montana	58	65	47	318	420	275	78	125	72	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Idaho	75	78	70	4,781	5,500	4,625	1,340	1,650	1,236	83	74	11	180	288	40	86	85	75	282	272	269
Wyoming	73	74	74	42	35	37	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Colorado	72	65	29	3,056	2,460	1,189	875	720	348	58	70	61	778	1,000	817	82	80	53	306	374	239
New Mexico	56	70	38	828	1,035	540	188	252	131	22	45	28	87	94	61	79	85	60	517	608	450
Arizona	60	70	65	84	104	97	9	10	10	60	55	80	63	60	88	83	90	85	1,071	1,890	1,785
Utah	78	60	72	851	500	735	184	80	164	87	64	41	515	542	320	90	85	85	1,228	1,660	1,328
Nevada	64	39	53	45	25	38	----	----	----	50	50	50	5	5	5	89	80	92	235	252	270
Washington	76	70	74	28,885	28,800	32,091	8,206	8,300	9,627	83	65	44	854	1,250	691	83	82	80	2,966	4,700	4,592
Oregon	76	65	82	6,371	4,000	6,970	1,444	750	1,635	76	52	67	249	232	280	89	85	82	1,737	2,116	1,886
California	75	58	82	9,166	7,880	11,502	1,695	1,741	2,147	86	43	90	19,793	13,334	28,877	----	----	----	----	----	----
Wine	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	84	74	83	[4] 422,800	417,000	463,060
Raisin	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	81	63	85	[4] 1,240,800	1,098,000	1,193,000
Table	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	80	64	83	[4] 433,600	312,000	422,000
United States	57.9	47.7	47.8	180,262	142,07[illegible]	146,057	32,373	29,011	30,784	[5] 71.2	[5] 48.2	[5] 48.2	56,821	45,789	48,461	79.8	65.4	82.3	2,338,907	2,098,417	2,334,762

[1] Less than 1 per cent of full crop.
[2] Production in percentage of a full crop.
[3] Short-time average.
[4] Includes some quantities not harvested.
[5] Allowance made for condition at harvest in Southern States.

Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico, as a result of drought. Both the yield and production are expected to be far lower than in any of the past 11 years for which estimates are available. Combining, in equivalent bushels of grain, the prospective production from the acreage for grain and from that to be harvested as forage, production is forecast at 82,877,000 bushels, a reduction of about 10,000,000 bushels from prospects a month ago and only about two-thirds of average production during the last ten years.

Rice.—Prospects for rice have improved slightly, but both the yield per acre and the production are expected to be slightly lower than in any of the past four years. Prospects are poorest in Arkansas and parts of Louisiana where there has been a shortage of water for irrigation. The forecast of production indicates 38,307,000 bushels compared with 40,217,000 bushels last year. Harvesting of early varieties has now advanced north into Arkansas, but the yield of late varieties is still uncertain.

Clover and grass seeds.—Relatively low yields of clover and grass seeds are indicated by the condition of September 1. No estimates by acreage for these crops have yet been made, but it is probable that acreage as well as yields are below average this year.

Reports on the condition of new seedings of clovers and grasses indicate that they have been seriously reduced by drought. Thus, a small crop of seed is likely to be combined with above average requirements.

Red and alsike clover seed was reported as 55.7% of normal or as compared with 75.5% a year ago. With the exception of Wisconsin, the condition is particularly low in the East North Central States where the bulk of the Nation's clover seed is normally grown.

Citrus Fruits: Condition in Certain States, September 1, 1930, with Comparisons; and Estimated Production, 1928, 1929, and 5-year Average

Crop and State	Condition Aug. 1				Production [1]		
	10-year average, 1919–1928	1928	1929	1930	Harvested, subject to revision in December		
					Average, 1924–1928	1928	1929
Oranges:	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*1,000 boxes*	*1,000 boxes*	*1,000 boxes*
California, all	78.7	93	59	84	26,434	38,705	25,000
Navels		93	58	83			
Valencias		93	60	85			
Florida, total	85.6	80	63	84	10,920	15,000	[2] 8,800
Commercial					9,960	13,900	[2] 7,900
Louisiana				90	149	220	187
Texas			89	81	28	68	128
Arizona			87	81	75	99	104
Alabama					100	38	212
Mississippi					30	30	8
Satsumas:							
Florida		64	78	50			
Tangerines:							
Florida		79	60	79			
Grapefruit:							
Florida, total	80.6	71	59	80	8,280	10,500	[2] 8,200
Commercial					7,500	9,300	[2] 6,300
Texas			91	70	403	772	1,275
Arizona			90	85	124	211	243
California			78	86	666	972	1,300
Lemons:							
California	78.0	86	62	82	6,811	7,900	5,900
Limes:							
Florida	76.7	60	77	67	17	6	7

[1] Citrus data relate to crop produced from bloom of the year shown. Production estimates cover crop harvested during season from Nov. 1 to Oct. 31 in California; season begins Sept. 1 in other States. Estimates include all fruit actually picked, however utilized.

[2] Revised.

Miscellaneous Fruits and Nuts [1]

Condition in Certain States, September 1, 1930, with Comparisons; Estimated Production, 1929 and 5-year average, and 1930 forecast

Crop and State	Condition Sept. 1				Production		
	10-yr. average, 1919–1928	1928	1929	1930	Harvested, subject to revision in December		1930, forecast from condition Sept. 1
					Average, 1924–1928	1929	
Plums:	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Michigan [2]	[3] 53.0	55	32	64			
California [4]	77.2	80	45	87	56,800	40,000	74,000
Prunes (for use fresh):							
Idaho		85	70	60	16,465	25,360	
Oregon			79	65	15,240	28,000	23,000
Washington		65	74	70	11,100	20,000	
Prunes (for drying):							
California	74.7	74	39	80	176,000	163,000	234,000
Oregon			89	58	17,090	49,000	27,500
Washington			70	73	3,570	6,500	
Idaho				70		1,000	
Peaches:							
California	84.6	86	43	90	[5] 475,000	320,000	693,048
Clingstone [6]		86	36	91	[5] 239,690	179,000	482,040
Freestone [7]		86	58	88	194,400	141,000	211,008
Apricots:							
California	71.3	57	61	63	170,000	215,000	209,000
Oregon							500
Colorado							200
Figs (commercial):							
California	85.6	64	80	85			
Dried					10,600	15,000	
Not dried [8]					4,368	6,000	
Texas, not dried [6]					3,958	2,778	
Olives:							
California	61.8	67	59	61	15,580	22,500	
Almonds:							
California	70.3	71	26	67	11,500	4,600	12,500
Walnuts, "English":							
California	84.0	67	87	64	29,900	39,000	31,000
Oregon					820	1,050	
Pineapples:					*Boxes*	*Boxes*	
Florida					36,000	6,000	
Avocados:							
Florida		55	64	67			

[1] Incomplete: data for some States are not available.

[2] Per cent of a full crop.

[3] Eight year average.

[4] Estimated production includes small quantity of prunes marketed fresh.

[5] Clingstone estimates include some quantities not harvested.

[6] Mainly for canning.

[7] Mainly for drying.

[8] Estimated production includes some figs not of merchantable quality.

The 1930 Mid-Summer Cattle Outlook

Market supplies of cattle during the next five or six months probably will be about the same as a year ago, but supplies of fed cattle during the first half of 1931 are expected to be smaller than in 1930. Demand for stockers and feeders this fall will not equal that of last year, and for that reason slaughter is likely to be somewhat greater. Prospects favor a continuation of low imports of both live cattle and calves and of fresh and frozen beef and veal. Consumer demand for beef probably will improve somewhat during the next six months with the advent of cooler weather, and especially if there should be an improvement in industrial activity. Prospects favor a material advance in cattle prices during the next 12 months.

Domestic Supplies.—Estimated cattle numbers on farms and ranges in the United States on January 1, 1930 were 2.7% larger than in 1929, and 4.1% greater than those on the corresponding date in 1928, which was the low point in the present production cycle. Numbers this year, however, were 18.6% below the record number on hand January 1, 1918. Estimates based on calf crops, slaughter records, and numbers on hand at the beginning of this year and last, indicate that cattle on farms and ranges on August 1 this year exceeded those of a year earlier by about 3%.

Federally inspected slaughter of cattle during the first seven months of 1930 was about 1% smaller than in 1929, and was the smallest for any corresponding period since 1921. Compared with 1926, when slaughter was the largest on record for the past 12 years, the 1930 slaughter showed a decrease of 17.8%. Calf slaughter during the first seven months of 1930 was nearly 1 per cent larger than in 1929, but about 15 per cent smaller than the record slaughter of 1925.

Cow and heifer slaughter decreased relatively less than that of steers, being 0.7% less during the first six months of 1930 than in 1929, whereas steer slaughter decreased 1.4%. This variation is too slight to indicate any significant liquidation of either dairy cows or beef-breeding stock.

The estimated number of cattle on feed in the entire Corn Belt August 1, was 1% smaller than a year ago, but the section east of the Mississippi River had about 8% less, while that west of the river had 2% more. The number on feed in Iowa and Nebraska increased substantially, while in the other States there was a decrease or no change from last year. To date very few cattle or calves have been contracted.

Although feed crops have been reduced somewhat by drought, the areas affected and the numbers and distribution of livestock are such that, barring further material crop damage, there seems to be no justification for any extensive liquidation of livestock. In those sections of the Corn Belt where most of the cattle are fed, supplies of hay and feed grains, other than corn, are fairly large. Although corn production has been materially reduced, the crop in the principal cattle-feeding areas will be relatively better than in other sections. Recent rains have greatly improved Corn Belt pastures.

Crop conditions on August 1 indicate that production of feed grains and hay per animal unit in the United States this year will be about 15% under the average of the past five years. The amount of feed in relation to livestock numbers, however, is relatively greater in the western Corn Belt and in the far Western States, as a whole, than in other sections. Although the production of feed grain per animal unit in the western Corn Belt States is below the 5-year average, it is about equal to that of 1924, when there was a short corn crop and larger numbers of hogs and cattle than at present. The deficiency in the supply of coarse grains may be partially made up by feeding wheat where the relation of the price of wheat to prices of other grains makes it desirable to do so. The amount of hay produced in relation to livestock numbers in the western Corn Belt is about 10% under that of 1924 and the 5-year average. The feed situation is most serious in the South Central States where only a small proportion of the cattle supply is produced. Even there the seriousness of the situation may be relieved somewhat by the reduction in freight rates on feed, hay, and livestock which have been put into effect for the drought areas.

Foreign Supplies.—Cattle imports into the United States totaled 199,000 head for the first six months of 1930, compared with 283,000 a year ago. Of the 1930 total, 156,000 came from Mexico and 42,000 from Canada. No definite information is available concerning cattle numbers in Mexico, but there are indications of reduced production in the northern States where the normal outlet is the American market. In Canada, cattle numbers in 1929 were under those of 1927, and below the average for the 5-year period, 1921–1925.

Records of the Bureau of Animal Industry show that from January 1 to June 30, 1930, canned beef inspected for entry into the United States, decreased 1,772,000 pounds or about 4.6%, compared with the first six months of 1929, but were larger than for the entire year 1927.

Total imports of fresh and frozen beef into the United States during the first six months of 1930, were little more than one-third as large as during the corresponding period in 1929, amounting to 7,361,000 pounds this year, compared with 20,054,000 last. This was due largely to decreased imports from New Zealand.

Canda is now the leading source of fresh and frozen beef imported into the United States, but the volume of such imports from that country is less than half that of a year ago. Cuba has sent some beef to the United States recently, but the total for the first six months of 1930 was less than 2,000,000 pounds. The new import duties of this country probably will tend further to curtail imports of cattle, beef, and veal into the United States.

Demand.—Consumer demand for beef has been declining since the middle of 1929, when demand apparently had reached the highest level in several years. During the first half of 1930 demand was considerably less than during the first half of 1929. By mid-August, 1930, this weakness was most pronounced, as indicated by the sharp drop in both cattle and retail beef prices from June to August, notwithstanding that there was only a slight increase in supplies. Ordinarily during this period average prices of cattle and beef make a seasonal advance.

This decrease in demand was due largely to the business depression which developed during the past 12 months. Per capita consumption of Federally inspected beef amounted to 19 pounds during the first half of this year, compared with 19.7 pounds in 1929, a decrease of 3.5%. This decrease in consumption was accompanied by average declines for the period of 0.6 cent per pound, or 1.7%, in retail beef prices, and 1.3 cents per pound, or 12%, in live cattle prices. There is usually a lag between wholesale and retail prices, and further declines in the latter during recent weeks have tended to establish a more normal relationship between the two. In July, 1930, retail prices of beef were 6 cents per pound, or 17% lower, and prices of slaughter cattle 5.2 cents per pound, or 35.4%, lower than a year earlier.

Prices.—Average prices of slaughter cattle and calves during the first half of 1930 were considerably below those for the corresponding period in both 1929 and 1928, but were above those for the corresponding periods in each of the seven years 1921–1927. The six months average price of cattle this year was $9.74, compared with $11.04 in 1929, $10.69 in 1928, and $6.82 in 1922, the latter being the low point for that period in the last 10 years. The average price of slaughter calves was $10.85 in 1930, $13.17 in 1929, $12.09 in 1928, and $8.45 in both 1924 and 1922.

The trend of cattle prices has been generally downward since about the middle of 1929. During the first quarter of 1930, prices of the lower grades began the seasonal advance that usually occurs at that time. The advance was short lived, however, for in early March prices of all grades of cattle again weakened and the downward movement was very pronounced during July and August. By mid-August prices of all grades had declined below the low levels of 1926, and prices of slaughter steers were 38% blow the level of 1929. The decline was relatively greatest on the lower grades, prices of some of them being as much as 40 to 45% below those of a year earlier.

It is noteworthy that the marked decline in cattle prices during the first seven months of 1930 which carried the market to the lowest levels in five years, accompanied the smallest marketings and the smallest inspected slaughter since 1921.

Outlook.—The outlook for cattle marketings during the next six months is so clouded with uncertainties that it is difficult to make positive statements concerning it. The whole situation, to a much greater extent than usual, hinges on weather, rainfall, and forage conditions which will prevail during the next three months, and these of course can not be foreseen.

Range conditions in a few of the important cattle States are poor, and prospective supplies of feed and forage are short. From such areas heavy marketings of cattle are likely to occur this fall, since there seems to be little disposition to contract further obligations for the purchase of feed with which to carry increased numbers of cattle. For these reasons, marketings from the northern Plains States, and possibly from Texas, may exceed those of last year. In Oklahoma and Kansas there has been a holding back of cattle on the Flint Hills and Osage pastures because of low market prices. This may result in heavier marketings from those areas later in the fall, although there is a possibility of some of the cattle being sent back to Texas for wintering, provided forage conditions in that State justify such action. On the other hand, marketings from the areas west of the Continental Divide are likely to be relatively light, compared with last year, because supplies there are small, winter range and feed prospects are generally better than a year ago, and present market prices are not conducive to close marketing. Colorado and Nebraska have normal numbers of cattle, but range and feed conditions are favorable to carrying cattle through the winter. On the whole, therefore, it seems probable that marketings during the next five or six months will be about the same as last year.

Supplies of fed cattle during the first half of 1931 are expected to be smaller than in 1930. This is based largely on the fact that movements of stocker and feeder cattle back to the country during the present shipping season, beginning about July 1, and even for some months preceding, have been extremely light, and such movements during the remainder of the fall and early winter are expected to be below normal. Reports of feeders regarding the number of cattle they expect to buy during the last five months of this year, indicate a sharp decrease in the movement of such cattle into Corn Belt States, compared with either 1929 or 1928. Furthermore, these reports indicate that a larger proportion than usual of the animals going out to feedlots this fall will be calves and yearlings.

The increased import duties of this country probably will tend further to curtail imports of cattle, beef, and veal into the United States.

Slaughter of both cattle and calves during the remainder of 1930 is likely to exceed that of the corresponding period in 1929. This seems to follow inevitably if marketings are about the same as a year ago, and if the expected decrease in the movement of stockers and feeders back to the country occurs. In other words a larger proportion of the market receipts will be forced into slaughter channels.

The demand for beef, and consequently for slaughter cattle, during the next 12 months will depend chiefly on the industrial situation. The buying power of consumers in July was lower than at any previous time during the present depression. If industrial conditions improve during the next few months, such improvement will soon be reflected in a better demand for beef and cattle.

The main cattle-feeding areas have not, as a rule, suffered acutely from drought conditions as yet, and if slaughter cattle prices should continue to advance, it seems probable that feeders in these areas will be in the market for fair supplies of cattle.

Prices of feeder cattle during the remainder of the year are not expected to average materially higher than the present level, although a substantial advance may occur between now and the peak of the marketward movement of range cattle.

The trend of slaughter cattle prices during the next few months depends not only on market supplies and the demand for feeder cattle, but also on the general business situation. When business conditions shows material improvement it is likely to be reflected in a considerable advance in cattle prices from present levels.

In previous years of short corn crops and declining cattle prices, there was a pronounced tendency for cattle feeders to curtail feeding operations. This resulted in smaller supplies of fed cattle, particularly long-fed, well-finished cattle, coming on the market during the following year, and this in turn caused a marked advance in the prices for such cattle. The movement of cattle prices after the harvesting of a short corn crop were especially favorable for well-finished cattle marketed in the late fall after the harvest and in the following summer, and for the lower grades marketed in the spring.

Production Outlook.—Cattle production has expanded moderately since the low point in numbers was reached in 1928. Reduced demand for beef due to unfavorable business conditions, together with a declining price level for all commodities, has caused a marked decline in cattle prices in the past year. Declining prices usually result in a tendency on the part of cattlemen to hold cattle off the market and this tends to accelerate the rate of expansion for the time being. Feed scarcity forces large numbers of cattle to market for slaughter in periods of unfavorable prices, only when there is no other alternative. In view of present prices and feed supplies it does not appear likely that the upward trend in cattle production will be materially affected.

The movement of livestock to public stockyards in August showed little evidence of widespread distressed selling as a result of the reduction in feed supplies by the drought.

The Feed Situation on August 20, 1930

The feed shortage is now developing into a national rather than a local problem, according to a summary of the special feed survey made by the Department of Agriculture during the third week in August. The situation has become more critical in the areas first affected and new areas to the north have suffered. The reports show that the corn crop suffered further serious deterioration during the first weeks of August, deterioration being shared by all States east of the Missouri River. Pastures which on August 1 were poorer than in any summer in 50 years deteriorated still further during the first three weeks of August. The hay crop is short, and the failure of pasture has already compelled many farmers to start feeding their livestock. The feed supply is now shorter than in any year since 1901. Considering the extent of the area affected and the numbers of livestock now on farms, the situation already is probably more serious than in 1901, and adequate moisture for crop growth is still lacking in most of the drought area.

An analysis of the feed survey schedules tabulated indicates that, for the 28 States covered the present supplies of feed grains and hay per animal unit are only 70% of the 5-year average production. For the feed grains, corn (including corn silage), grain sorghum, oats, and barley, the present supplies are only 68% and for tame hay and wild hay the present supplies are 78%. In the computation an animal unit was taken as 1 horse, 1 mule, 1 milk cow, 1.2 other cattle, 8 sheep, and 7 hogs. For each such unit there were available supplies on August 20, of 1,680 pounds of feed grain expressed as equivalent pounds of corn, compared with a 5-year average production of 2,480 pounds; also 660 pounds of hay expressed as equivalent pounds of corn, compared with a 5-year average of 850 pounds. This makes a total of 2,340 pounds of these feeds combined, compared with a 5-year average production of 3,330 pounds. Computing the supplies of hay in tons per hay-consuming animal, that is, omitting hogs, supplies on August 20 were 0.96 ton compared with 1.25 tons, the 5-year average production.

The survey indicates that from a standpoint of feed production, the State of Arkansas, with a percentage of only 33% of the 5-year average feed supply, is the most seriously affected by the drought. Other States showing less than half the usual supply of feed are West Virginia, 37%; Kentucky, 39%; and Virginia, 40%. Of the 28 States surveyed the only State showing supplies per animal unit in excess of the 5-year average is Wisconsin with 109%.

A potential source of feed is present on farms in the supplies of wheat still not sold off farms. The reports indicate wheat supplies in the 28 surveyed States to be the equivalent of 370 pounds of corn per animal unit. Relative to feed requirements these supplies of wheat are not large, however, in any of the more seriously affected States except Maryland. Even the total supply of wheat in the United States as a whole is not sufficient to offset the deficit of feed grains.

Farmers were asked to state their intentions with respect to the purchase and sale of feed. While some farmers were unable to estimate their purchases because so largely contingent upon credit arrangements, the comments from the more seriously affected States indicated a determination to make the minimum purchases of feed and to carry livestock through the winter on light rations, with the closest possible utilization of all straw, fodder, and other roughages.

From reported intentions on this survey a calculation has been made to secure the indicated total for all farmers. This calculation shows for corn an intention on the part of farmers to sell 245,000,000 bushels of corn and to purchase 276,000,000 bushels.

This group of 28 States this year will produce over 90% of the probable corn crop and during the past five years has sold about 450,000,000 bushels of corn. The intended sales of corn from these States are this year insufficient to meet the intended purchases by other farmers in these same States. This leaves practically nothing over to care for the usual shipments to the other 20 corn-deficient States, nor for the more than 300,000,000 bushels ordinarily used for city livestock and for commercial purposes. Eliminating intended purchases which could be made through intended sales within the same State, surpluses of corn for sale in important States are shown as follows: Illinois, 26,000,000 bushels; Nebraska, 21,000,000 bushels; Iowa, 14,000,000 bushels; Texas, 7,000,000 bushels; and Colorado, 6,000,000 bushels. Deficits of corn to be met by purchases in important States are as follows: Missouri, 20,000,000 bushels; Arkansas, 12,000,000 bushels; Mississippi and Kentucky, 10,000,000 bushels each; and Ohio, 8,000,000 bushels.

The department's August 1 estimate showed a crop of nearly 500,000,000 bushels of corn below the 5-year average production. As prospects have declined markedly since August 1, the total deficit at this time is no doubt considerably larger. Furthermore, farm and commercial stocks are materially lower than usual. These facts coupled with the results of the present survey disclose the marked shortage in the corn supply.

For oats the reports indicate an intention on the part of farmers to sell 166,000,000 bushels compared with an average of about 300,000,000 bushels during the past five years, and to purchase 95,000,000 bushels. The 28 States this year will produce nearly 95% of the United States production of oats. Eliminating purchases which could be met from intended sales within the same State, surpluses for sale for mportant States are shown as follows: Iowa, 34,000,000 bushels; Illinois, 28,000,000 bushels; Minnesota, 12,000,000 bushels; and Texas, 6,000,000 bushels. Deficits to be met by purchase in the important deficit States are as follows: Arkansas, 5,000,000 bushels; Kentucky, 4,000,000 bushels; West Virginia and Louisiana, each 2,000,000 bushels; and Wisconsin, North Dakota, and Mississippi nearly 2,000,000 bushels each. These figures also relate to farmers only, and make no allowance for movement of feed for city livestock and industrial uses.

A considerable net surplus of barley is available in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Kansas, whereas Nebraska, Texas, and Montana report intentions to buy considerable quantities. The 28 States this year will produce nearly 85% of the United States production of barley. Total expected sales, as reported, amount to about 37,000,000 bushels, compared with an average of about 75,000,000 bushels during the past five years, whereas expected purchases total 31,000,000 bushels.

In the more important barley producing States, such as North and South Dakota, Minnesota, and Nebraska, where barley is normally a cash crop to a considerable extent, it appears that a much greater proportion of the crop than usual will be utilized for feed. The shortage of the corn crop is necessitating more barley being kept for feed on the farms where produced, and sections usually depending largely upon corn for feed are supplementing their feed supplies with barley from near-by areas.

Reports on grain sorghum show 10,800,000 bushels available for sale from farms in Texas, Kansas, and Oklahoma, 7,600,000 bushels to be purchased by other farmers in these States, and 2,600,000 bushels by farmers in the other States surveyed.

Prospective Sales and Purchases of Feeds in 28 States

As Indicated by August 20, 1930, Feed Survey

State	Corn as grain		Oats		Barley		Grain sorghums		Hay		Commercial feeds
	Indicated intended sales	Indicated intended purchases	Indicated intended sales	Indicated intended purchases	Indicated intended sales	Indicated intended purchases	Indicated intended sales	Indicated intended purchases	Indicated intended sales	Indicated intended purchases	Indicated intended purchases
	1,000 bush.	*1,000 bush.*	*1,000 bush.*	*1,000 bush.*	*1,000 bush.*	*1,000 bush.*	*1,000 bush.*	*1,000 bush.*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*
N. Y.	160	2,650	2,740	1,570	740	150	------	------	600	124	048
Pa.	1,500	6,730	1,830	2,560	30	80	------	------	415	151	680
Ohio	5,790	14,150	7,110	5,470	200	500	------	------	234	381	361
Ind.	12,770	11,860	8,040	4,290	40	210	------	100	124	186	233
Ill.	46,330	20,710	32,370	4,090	1,480	590	------	------	235	235	312
Mich.	400	4,420	5,130	4,100	900	830	------	100	399	182	233
Wis.	730	4,200	3,850	5,780	1,690	1,690	------	------	290	121	477
Minn.	7,900	6,320	17,000	5,460	7,830	2,610	------	100	269	239	217
Iowa	53,560	39,790	42,840	8,980	1,980	1,980	------	300	265	106	197
Mo.	5,360	25,540	3,210	4,630	------	200	80	740	291	401	273
N. Dak.	430	520	2,780	4,510	6,780	3,570	------	------	80	80	18
S. Dak.	4,880	9,760	7,030	2,930	6,510	6,510	------	200	163	293	40
Nebr.	49,700	28,990	7,290	7,290	1,870	4,780	------	------	567	315	85
Kans.	19,050	20,320	4,700	2,990	3,580	2,020	3,360	1,680	39	253	235
Md.	370	1,920	20	710	50	120	------	------	33	52	104
Va.	970	4,450	110	1,440	20	110	------	100	38	127	137
W. Va.	40	2,170	90	2,200	------	------	------	------	27	157	64
Ky.	1,540	11,260	360	4,470	0	80	------	100	50	279	217
Tenn.	3,130	6,370	280	520	40	20	------	100	76	139	108
Ala.	2,660	2,960	100	320	------	------	------	------	23	27	49
Miss.	310	10,230	30	1,740	------	100	------	600	22	162	82
Ark.	150	12,010	380	5,560	------	100	------	100	62	262	85
La.	800	5,470	200	2,270	------	------	------	------	26	42	44
Okla.	3,970	10,260	3,110	2,150	90	460	1,650	1,980	164	151	187
Tex.	15,110	7,760	12,240	5,850	300	1,520	5,660	3,960	92	104	364
Mont.	90	380	1,070	1,940	550	1,210	------	------	164	206	42
Wyo.	450	250	880	720	140	140	------	20	82	136	21
Colo.	7,600	2,110	1,570	450	2,090	1,510	20	20	497	176	29
Total, 28 States	245,800	276,100	166,390	94,990	36,910	31,090	10,770	10,200	5,686	5,087	5,842

The 28 States will produce about 90% of the United States crop this year. The 5-year average sales were 21,000,000 bushels.

The reports on intended sales and purchases of hay indicate surplus holdings above local farm requirements in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado, but unusual shortages in much of the drought area and in much of the South. On the basis of the August estimates which showed that out of a total United States production of 95,000,000 tons of hay, 73,000,000 tons or about 75% were in the 28 States surveyed, the reports would indicate that intended sales in these States total 5,686,000 tons and intended purchases 5,087,000 tons. Allowing for the hay required for livestock in villages, cities, mines, and lumber camps, there appears to be a deficit of hay n the area surveyed as a whole, indicating the probability of some further substitution of straw and coarse forage for hay and an eastward movement of hay from the irrigated areas of the West. The average annual sales in the 28 States have been about 12,000,000 tons. The other 20 States have sold an average of about 5,000,000 tons during the past 5 years.

Condition of pastures on August 20 had declined considerably from the record low point reported on August 1. The most severe drying up of pasture continued to be in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, the Ohio Valley, Arkansas, and Missouri. With the spreading of the drought area northward, new declines in the condition of pastures are recorded in regions which up to August 1 had suffered relatively little. Because of the lack of pasture, heavy feeding of hay, grains, and corn cut green is reported in most of the drought-affected States, which will reduce materially the feed supplies intended for the wintering of livestock.

According to the survey about 5,842,000 tons of commercial feeds, including wheat mill feeds, high protein feeds, and commercially mixed feeds, are expected to be purchased for use on farms before May 1, 1930, in the 28 States. However, the condition of fall and next-spring pastures, should these recover, and the degree of severity of the winter, may alter these intentions somewhat. Unusually heavy purchases are intended in most of the States affected by the drought to supplement the shortage of grains and hay and to balance rations containing more than the usual amount of coarse roughage.

Farmers were also asked to state their intentions to purchase and to sell livestock. An analysis of the returns indicates no general intention on the part of farmers to dispose of breeding stock. Even in the areas where the feed situation is most critical, most of the farmers express an intention to buy feed rather than liquidate their livestock herds at present prices. In the areas where the reports indicate some surplus of feed, about the usual number of farmers express their intentions to buy livestock rather than sell their surplus feed. The analysis of this material was complicated by the fact that not all of the contemplated sales of livestock are attributable to feed shortage. For all kinds of livestock there is a normal movement off the farms at all times of the year, and this movement, particularly for cattle, other than milk cows, hogs, and lambs, is heaviest during the fall and winter months. For milk cows and breeding sheep there is a normal turn-off of culled and aged animals. The contemplated sales of this class of animals is not materially greater than the normal turn-off at this time of year.

Supplies of Feed for Livestock

Feed Survey of August 20, 1930, Compared with 5-Year Averages of Estimates

State	Supplies of feed grain [1] per animal unit on Aug. 20		Supplies of hay [2] per animal unit on Aug. 20		Supplies of feed [3] per animal unit on Aug. 20		Supplies of wheat [4] per animal unit on Aug. 20	Tons of hay per animal unit except hogs on Aug. 20		Feed supplies per animal unit [3] on Aug. 20, 1930, as percentage of 5-year average		
	5-year average, 1925–1929	1930	5-year average, 1925–1929	1930	5-year average, 1925–1929	1930		5-year average, 1925–1929	1930	Grain feed	Hay	All feed
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Tons*	*Ton*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
N. Y.	940	1,130	2,060	1,790	3,000	2,970	140	2.64	2.22	120	87	99
Pa.	1,930	1,570	1,680	1,300	3,610	2,910	530	2.28	1.76	81	77	81
Ohio	3,150	1,930	1,120	580	4,270	2,550	460	1.70	.87	61	52	60
Ind.	3,970	2,990	810	530	4,780	3,570	480	1.35	.83	75	65	75
Ill.	5,540	4,220	840	570	6,380	4,800	430	1.42	.95	76	68	75
Mich.	2,020	1,570	1,530	1,250	3,550	2,840	490	1.99	1.52	78	82	80
Wis.	1,970	2,090	1,190	1,320	3,160	3,430	50	1.64	1.73	106	111	109
Minn.	3,160	2,970	1,050	970	4,210	3,950	220	1.71	1.49	94	92	94
Iowa	4,350	3,560	580	590	4,930	4,150	90	1.06	.96	82	102	84
Mo.	2,680	1,410	870	520	3,550	1,940	180	1.42	.78	53	60	55
N. Dak.	2,860	1,470	1,050	860	3,410	2,330	1,690	1.66	1.33	62	82	68
S. Dak.	3,030	2,020	940	610	3,970	2,630	470	1.53	.95	67	65	66
Nebr.	3,220	2,110	1,120	910	4,340	3,030	410	1.80	1.37	66	81	70
Kans.	2,360	1,340	860	550	3,220	1,900	970	1.18	.76	41	64	59
Md.	2,260	1,160	970	670	3,230	1,880	1,040	1.33	.92	51	69	58
Va.	1,900	690	740	350	2,640	1,050	390	1.07	.47	36	47	40
W. Va.	1,310	460	1,150	430	2,460	900	170	1.59	.57	35	37	37
Ky.	2,450	840	640	340	3,090	1,200	120	.94	.49	34	53	39
Tenn.	2,260	1,170	670	460	2,930	1,640	80	1.04	.70	52	69	56
Ala.	1,760	1,090	260	[5] 400	2,020	1,490	-----	.43	[5] .62	62	[5] 154	74
Miss.	1,260	570	260	[5] 270	1,520	940	-----	.40	[5] .41	45	[5] 104	62
Ark.	1,440	340	390	250	1,830	600	-----	.61	.36	24	64	33
La.	1,130	630	230	[5] 320	1,360	950	-----	.36	[5] .48	56	[5] 139	70
Okla.	2,070	790	350	[5] 380	2,420	1,180	400	.50	[5] .56	38	[5] 109	83
Tex.	1,160	480	80	[6] 140	1,240	630	80	.11	[6] .20	41	[6] 175	51
Mont.	460	140	1,040	680	1,500	830	410	1.27	.85	30	65	55
Wyo.	250	160	920	500	1,170	660	50	1.12	.60	64	54	56
Colo.	800	980	1,310	940	2,110	1,920	250	1.53	1.15	122	72	91
Average 28 States	2,480	1,680	850	660	3,330	2,340	370	1.25	.955	68	78	70

[1] Corn, corn silage, grain sorghum, oats, and barley expressed as equivalent pounds of corn. Includes probable production of crops not yet harvested.

[2] Animal unit conversion factors used were: Horses and mules (including colts, 1.0; milk cows, 1.0; other cattle, 0.85; lambs, 0.10; other sheep, 0.14; hogs of all ages, 0.15). Expressed as equivalent pounds for corn.

[3] Expressed as equivalent pounds of corn. For 1930 includes grain feed, hay, and small quantities of commercial feeds on hand.

[4] Shown for 1930 because the supplies of wheat are potential livestock feed.

[5] Sample over represented by farms producing legume hays.

[6] Sample does not adequately represent ranch portion of State, where livestock are not ordinarily fed harvested crops to any material extent.

Farm Labor Supply and Demand, September 1, 1929–1930

State and division	Farm labor supply, as percentage of normal		Farm labor demand as percentage of normal		Supply expressed as percentage of demand	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
Maine	92	96	92	88	100	109
New Hampshire	94	104	93	93	101	112
Vermont	84	101	94	89	89	113
Massachusetts	95	106	88	85	108	125
Rhode Island	87	104	88	89	99	117
Connecticut	91	109	88	84	103	130
New York	86	98	85	81	101	121
New Jersey	96	104	89	88	108	118
Pennsylvania	91	103	89	80	102	129
North Atlantic	89.7	101.3	88.0	83.1	101.9	122.0
Ohio	89	111	86	65	103	171
Indiana	90	120	89	69	101	174
Illinois	95	110	90	71	106	155
Michigan	82	114	82	68	100	168
Wisconsin	92	106	95	85	97	125
East North Central	90.3	111.8	88.8	71.7	101.7	155.9
Minnesota	94	103	90	81	104	127
Iowa	96	107	94	83	102	129
Missouri	92	109	84	64	110	170
North Dakota	96	107	83	77	116	139
South Dakota	94	103	87	77	108	134
Nebraska	101	100	90	83	112	120
Kansas	96	113	89	71	108	159
West North Central	95.1	106.3	88.6	75.9	107.3	140.0
North Central	92.7	109.0	88.7	73.8	104.6	147.6
Delaware	96	105	91	84	105	125
Maryland	93	101	91	80	102	126
Virginia	91	102	92	71	99	144
West Virginia	92	103	86	61	107	169
North Carolina	90	100	87	72	103	139
South Carolina	86	93	81	77	106	121
Georgia	87	96	85	77	102	125
Florida	102	106	76	78	134	136
South Atlantic	89.8	98.7	85.8	74.4	104.6	132.6
Kentucky	87	102	85	52	102	196
Tennessee	87	102	86	73	101	140
Alabama	91	104	83	69	110	151
Mississippi	87	100	88	67	99	149
Arkansas	90	117	80	41	112	285
Louisiana	91	109	87	67	105	163
Oklahoma	98	111	80	56	122	198
Texas	92	107	79	63	116	170
South Central	90.4	106.3	82.9	61.5	109.0	172.7
Montana	98	117	80	67	122	175
Idaho	97	115	96	84	101	137
Wyoming	97	114	97	84	100	136
Colorado	95	110	93	79	102	139
New Mexico	95	110	93	77	102	143
Arizona	91	110	95	80	96	138
Utah	96	111	95	84	101	132
Nevada	100	114	99	89	101	128
Washington	98	118	91	76	108	155
Oregon	98	115	95	83	103	139
California	99	106	86	87	115	122
Western	97.3	110.6	90.1	82.0	108.0	134.9
United States	91.6	105.6	86.4	71.8	106.0	147.0

Comments on Commercial Truck Crops

Canning Vegetable Crops.—A 7% reduction in the crop prospects for the major canning vegetables during the month of August is reported. The decline occurred principally during the first two weeks, as a result of continued high temperatures and lack of needed rainfall in many of the major canning areas. The production of snap beans, sweet corn, green peas and tomatoes for canning is now indicated to be 2,281,000 tons, which would be about 6% below the 1929 production, but nearly 7% greater than the yearly average production for the period 1924 to 1928. The supply of corn is expected to be especially light, but an ample supply of beans, peas, and tomatoes is in prospect. The production of corn is reported as 18% less than in 1929 and 14% below average; beans 13% less than last year but nearly half again larger than average due to acreage increases in recent years; tomatoes only slightly below the 1929 production and about one-sixth larger than average. Production of canning peas is estimated to be one-tenth greater than the 1929 production, which was about an average crop.

Snap Beans for Manufacture.—The forecast of production of snap beans for canning or manufacture, based upon condition on September 1, is 78,700 tons, only 1,150 tons below the forecast of August 15. The slight decrease is due chiefly to lower yields per acre in Michigan and Wisconsin. Other States show little or no change from the August 15 forecast of probable production.

The September 1 forecast of production is 13% below production last year, but is considerably larger than the 5-year average production for the period 1924–1928, due to a rapid expansion of acreage during the past two seasons. The indicated yield per acre in 1930 is one-fourth below the average yield in 1929 and is one-third smaller than the 5-year average yield during 1924–1928. It is the lowest yield per acre on record since official estimates were started in 1918.

Sweet Corn for Manufacture.—The September 1 forecast of production of sweet corn for canning or manufacture is 576,700 tons compared with the forecast of 589,500 tons on August 15, and with a production of 703,600 tons last year. Further reductions in probable yields in Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, and Delaware have occurred since the report of August 15. These reductions, however, have been offset to some extent by the higher yields expected in Minnesota, Indiana, and the New England States.

The September 1 forecast of production is 18% less than production in 1929, and is 14% below the 5-year average production for the period 1924–1928. The estimate of planted acreage in 1930 is 11% larger than the acreage grown in 1929 and more than one-fourth larger than the average acreage during the 5-year period, 1924–1928. The indicated yield is the lowest on record since official estimates were started in 1918. Though no information is yet available on the number of cases packed per ton this year, it will probably run below average in the drought-stricken area.

Tomatoes for Manufacture.—Based upon condition of the crop on September 1 the forecast of production of tomatoes for canning or manufacture is 1,401,180 tons compared with the forecast of 1,366,330 tons on August 15 and with a production of 1,426,170 tons last year. Local showers and rains through sections of Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, and Arkansas have improved prospects somewhat since the middle of August. Condition of the crop in California remains favorable with prospective production considerably larger than that of 1929. Some further deterioration, however, has taken place in New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, where lack of moisture and dry-rot have reduced yields. In other drought-stricken areas, including Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, further deterioration has been prevented by cooler temperatures and scattered showers.

The September 1 forecast of production is 2% below production in 1929, but is one-sixth larger than the 5-year average production during the period 1924–1928. The estimate of planted acreage in 1930 exceeds the acreage grown in 1929 by 22%, and is 27% larger than the average acreage for the 5-year period, 1924–1928. The indicated yield per acre is nearly 20% less than the yield in 1929, and is about 10% below the 5-year average yield during the period 1924–1928.

Cabbage for Kraut.—The September 1 forecast of production of cabbage for kraut, based upon condition of the crop on that date, is 144,900 tons compared with a production of 140,300 tons in 1929, or an increase of 3 per cent over that of last year. On an acreage about one-fifth larger than that grown in 1929, the indicated yield per acre is only 7.1 tons compared with 8.3 tons last year and with a 5-year average yield of 10.4 tons for the period 1924–1928. With the exception of 1919, the indicated yield is the lowest on record dating back to 1918.

The condition of the crop declined 20 points during the month of August, and on September 1 was placed at 59.8% of normal compared with 74% a year ago and with a 10-year average of 76.9% on September 1. Deterioration of the crop since August 1 has been caused by the extension of the drought area northward into New York, Michigan, and parts of Wisconsin. As a result of the heat and drought, cabbage is heading small.

Cucumbers for Pickles.—The forecast of production of cucumbers for pickles in 1930 based on condition of September 1 is 4,942,000 bushels compared with a production of 3,265,000 bushels in 1929, or an increase of approximately 50% over the unusually light production of last year. This increase in production is due to a planted acreage 43% larger than was grown in 1929, and to the fact that the indicated yields per acre in the northern and Corn Belt States are slightly higher than the very poor yields obtained last year. In these areas average yields per acre for both 1929 and 1930 are below the 5-year average for the period 1924–1928, unfavorable growing weather prevailing during the latter part of both seasons. The crop of 1930, however, has withstood the drought and heat better than was expected, due to the unsually good growing weather experienced during the early part of the season. The season of 1930 has been shortened by a premature dying of the vines, while that of 1929 was also shortened to some extent by dry weather and early frosts. Compared with the 5-year average for the period 1924–1928, the planted acreage and forecast of of production in 1930 are both approximately one-fourth larger.

Green Lima Beans.—Continuation of the hot, dry weather during August has caused a decline in condition of 15.5 points since August 1. Condition of the crop on September 1 was 52.8% of normal compared with 68.3% on August 1. The crop has received only light, scattered showers throughout the producing areas of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Virginia, and Michigan.

Beets.—Condition on September 1 estimated as 71% of normal compared with 81.1% on August 1. Damage from drought and heat reported from nearly all eastern areas. Recent rains expected to improve the later plantings somewhat.

Commercial Truck Crops.—While losses have occurred in the production of vegetable and truck corps in farm and market gardens and in a number of commercial areas in the drought-stricken States, no appreciable shortage is indicated in the commercial supply of any of the late summer, fall, and storage vegetables other than potatoes and sweetpotatoes. Prospects for both late domestic and Danish cabbage declined during August in many of the important States where heat and drought effects were beginning to be revealed. The production of both types of cabbage is expected to be larger than in 1929 by approximately 5%. However, the domestic crop is expected to be about 6% below average production and the Danish or storage crop about 10% below average. Practically no change occurred during August in the expected total production of late domestic onions. The crop is indicated to be about 5% larger than in 1929 and one-fourth larger than average. Late market tomatoes show about 7% loss during August but will be in sufficient supply for late fall needs. The entire late crop is expected to be 18% larger than last year's production, although 8% below an average production. A fall celery crop nearly half again as large as in 1929 is in prospect. The late supply of cantaloupes and watermelons is indicated to be about 6% less than last year but larger than average, particularly in the case of cantaloupes.

Cabbage.—Prospects for both the late domestic and the Danish cabbage crop declined during August in many important States where the effects of heat and drought were beginning to show up. The production of both types of cabbage is expected to be larger than in 1929, domestic cabbage by about 4% and Danish cabbage by 6%. However, the domestic crop is likely to be at least 6% below the 5-year average production from 1924 to 1928, and the Danish or storage crop about 10% below average. The condition of domestic cabbage declined slightly more than that of Danish cabbage, dropping 18 points to a condition of 61% of normal on September 1, whereas Danish cabbage declined 14 points to a condition of 67%. Both are low in comparison with the 10-year average condition with the Danish or storage cabbage in relatively better position than domestic. The domestic production includes cabbage grown for manufacture into sauerkraut, the production of which is indicated to be 3% more than in 1929 and 14% above average.

Carrots.—Production in the late States, as forecast from September 1 conditions, is expected to total nearly 2,500,000 bushels, or 17% more than in 1929. Acreage shows an increase of nearly one-fourth over that of last year but yields are likely to be more than 5% below the 1929 average. The preliminary estimate of production in the second early States is slightly higher than the original forecast and in the intermediate States slightly lower, the changes just about offsetting each other. Including the forecasted late crop, the entire production this year is estimated to be 3% less than in 1929, acreage being 5% less. Decreases in acreage and production have been reported for all except the late group of States.

Cantaloupes.—Production in the late States is indicated to be 6% less than in 1929 on an acreage 2% larger. Condition declined in this group of States in August and yields are now expected to be 9% lighter than last year. The unfavorable conditions existing during July and August were responsible also for an estimated loss of 12% in the intermediate crop. Production in the intermediate States is now estimated to have been about 12% more than in 1929 with yields averaging no higher than of that year. For the country as a whole, the cantaloupe crop this year, including the late crop as forecast on September 1 is estimated to be 12% greater than last year, with acreage 18% larger and yields 5% lighter.

Celery.—Owing principally to the excellent yield prospects in New York State, the production of celery in the first late group of States is now expected to be nearly half again as large as in 1929. The reported condition of the crop on September 1 continued to indicate that good average yields would be obtained even in States where drought has been most pronounced.

(Continued on page 339)

Estimated Commercial Acreage and Forecast of Production of Specified Truck Crops for Canning or Other Manufacture, 1930, Compared with 1929

Snap Beans for Canning

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Maine	1,300	1,420	2.1	2.8	2,730	3,980
New York	9,800	11,270	1.5	1.2	14,700	13,520
Pennsylvania	2,720	3,350	1.4	.8	3,810	2,680
Indiana	3,500	3,710	1.0	.6	3,500	2,230
Michigan	5,300	5,990	.9	.7	4,770	4,190
Wisconsin	7,400	8,580	1.3	1.0	9,620	8,580
Delaware	2,040	2,550	1.3	.7	2,650	1,790
Maryland	8,400	9,740	1.7	.7	14,280	6,820
South Carolina	870	830	1.5	1.4	1,300	1,160
Tennessee	2,000	2,400	1.2	1.0	2,400	2,400
Mississippi	1,860	2,640	1.0	1.0	1,860	2,640
Arkansas	2,240	2,510	1.1	.5	2,460	1,260
Louisiana	2,280	3,290	1.0	1.0	2,280	3,290
Colorado	2,300	2,090	3.0	2.8	6,900	5,850
Utah	1,280	1,520	2.0	2.6	2,560	3,950
Washington	820	940	3.0	3.3	2,460	3,100
Oregon	930	880	3.0	3.0	2,790	2,640
California	750	810	4.0	4.1	3,000	3,320
Other States [1]	5,300	6,630	1.2	.8	6,360	5,300
U. S. total	61,090	71,150	1.48	1.11	90,430	78,700

Cabbage for Kraut

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
New York	4,120	5,150	9.5	7.8	39,100	40,200
Ohio	2,700	2,862	8.6	6.5	23,200	18,600
Indiana	1,080	1,404	7.7	6.8	8,300	9,500
Illinois	670	804	7.5	6.6	5,000	5,300
Michigan	1,700	2,125	6.3	5.8	10,700	12,300
Wisconsin	3,020	4,228	8.0	7.6	24,200	32,100
Minnesota	500	550	8.0	7.8	4,000	4,300
Colorado	500	525	10.0	11.5	5,000	6,000
Washington	320	320	9.0	9.0	2,900	2,900
Other States [1]	2,300	2,530	7.8	5.4	17,900	13,700
U. S. total	16,910	20,498	8.3	7.1	140,300	144,900

Sweet Corn for Canning

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
Maine	14,850	13,440	3.1	3.5	46,000	47,040
New Hampshire	1,320	1,110	2.5	2.7	3,300	3,000
Vermont	2,370	2,200	2.6	2.8	6,200	6,160
New York	24,600	27,060	1.5	1.1	36,900	29,770
Pennsylvania	6,000	6,000	1.0	.4	6,000	2,400
Ohio	31,000	34,410	2.0	.7	62,000	24,090
Indiana	38,500	44,280	1.3	1.4	50,000	61,990
Illinois	64,000	72,320	2.1	1.5	134,400	108,480
Michigan	6,400	10,300	1.0	.6	6,400	6,180
Wisconsin	11,600	13,340	2.1	1.5	24,400	20,010
Minnesota	43,900	52,680	2.4	2.3	105,400	121,160
Iowa	52,000	54,600	2.5	1.8	130,000	98,280
Nebraska	5,740	7,400	1.9	1.5	10,900	11,100
Delaware	3,900	3,700	1.5	1.0	5,800	3,700
Maryland	44,000	46,200	1.4	.4	61,600	18,500
Tennessee	3,400	3,400	2.0	1.8	6,800	6,100
Other States [1]	3,250	4,160	2.3	2.1	7,500	8,740
U. S. total	356,830	396,600	1.97	1.45	703,600	576,700

See footnote at end of table.

Estimated Commercial Acreage and Forecast of Production of Specified Truck Crops for Canning or Other Manufacture, 1930, Compared with 1929—Continued

Cucumbers for Pickles

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Acres	*Acres*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*
Massachusetts	690	680	120	120	83	82
New York	820	900	34	40	28	36
Ohio	1,730	3,110	45	45	78	140
Indiana	9,000	12,960	35	40	315	518
Illinois	1,250	1,400	35	35	44	49
Michigan	21,000	29,820	30	37	630	1,103
Wisconsin	11,310	16,960	42	50	475	848
Minnesota	3,500	4,550	24	34	84	155
Iowa	1,750	3,150	48	30	84	94
Missouri	1,260	1,260	22	21	28	26
Louisiana	960	1,780	113	100	108	178
Colorado	2,000	3,100	115	110	230	341
Washington	510	610	151	208	77	127
California	2,710	3,500	230	210	623	735
Other States [1]	6,300	8,500	60	60	378	510
U. S. total	64,790	92,280	50.4	53.6	3,265	4,942

Tomatoes for Manufacture

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
			Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
New York	13,600	15,500	6.3	4.5	85,680	69,750
New Jersey	33,000	40,000	6.5	5.0	214,500	200,000
Pennsylvania	3,420	4,280	4.0	2.1	13,680	8,990
Ohio	10,950	13,690	4.8	4.8	52,560	65,710
Indiana	59,840	81,380	4.2	3.7	251,330	301,110
Illinois	5,440	6,310	3.8	2.7	20,670	17,040
Michigan	1,990	2,410	4.5	3.7	8,960	8,920
Iowa	4,570	6,400	5.5	3.8	25,140	24,320
Missouri	20,940	28,900	2.9	1.8	60,730	52,020
Delaware	13,500	14,180	5.1	3.3	68,850	46,790
Maryland	27,500	28,880	5.1	2.7	140,250	77,970
Virginia	6,840	7,390	3.8	1.8	25,990	13,300
Kentucky	6,820	8,930	3.9	2.0	26,600	17,860
Tennessee	9,200	11,590	2.5	1.7	23,000	19,700
Arkansas	22,600	29,380	2.7	2.1	61,020	61,700
Colorado	1,920	2,210	8.7	7.6	16,700	16,800
Utah	6,180	7,720	9.2	6.8	56,860	52,500
California	41,680	44,210	6.2	7.5	258,420	331,580
Other States [1]	4,480	6,050	3.4	2.5	15,230	15,120
U. S. total	294,470	359,410	4.84	3.90	1,426,170	1,401,180

[1] Other States include:

Beans: Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming.

Cabbage for kraut: Arkansas, Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah.

Corn: Colorado, Idaho, New Jersey, Utah, Virginia, Wyoming.

Cucumbers for pickle: Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Wyoming.

Tomatoes: Connecticut, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Truck Crops for Market and for Manufacture

Condition, September 1, with Comparisons

Crop	Sept 1, 1930	Aug 1, 1930	Sept 1, 1929	10-year average, Sept 1, 1919–1928
For market (late States):				
Beets (New Jersey)	88.0	84.0		
Cabbage—All	64.0	79.9	77.9	[1]79.4
Domestic	60.9	79.0	76.4	[1]78.2
Danish	67.1	81.0	79.1	[1]80.4
Cantaloupes	79.7	86.3	76.2	
Carrots	84.9	88.7	79.4	
Cauliflower	76.8	80.3	72.8	
Celery	82.4	82.1	82.6	80.2
Cucumbers (New Jersey and New York)	59.7	78.4	55.0	[1]79.0
Eggplant (New Jersey)	76.0	87.0	75.0	[1]81.0
Lettuce	77.9	78.1	76.9	74.0
Peas (California and Colorado)	77.5		75.4	
Onions	79.1	79.2	77.0	73.9
Peppers (California and New Jersey)	77.7	87.2	78.6	
Spinach (New Jersey)	67.0		87.0	83.0
Tomatoes	73.5	76.5	77.1	72.5
Watermelons	63.1	73.1	76.9	
For Manufacture:				
Beans, green lima	52.8	68.3		
Beets	71.0	81.1		
Cabbage for kraut	59.8	79.8	74.0	76.9
Corn, sweet	50.3	67.1	69.2	75.1
Cucumbers for pickles	66.9	74.7	53.5	66.1
Tomatoes	62.9	73.7	73.2	68.6

[1] Short-time average.

Estimated Commercial Acreage and Forecast of Production of Specified Truck Crops for Shipment, 1930, Compared with 1929

Cabbage for Market and Kraut

Group and State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	1929	1930 (revised)	1929	Indicated, 1930	1929	Forecast, 1930
Late:						
Domestic—	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Colorado	1,400	1,700	8.0	11.0	11,200	18,700
Indiana	1,960	2,350	7.7	6.6	15,100	15,500
Michigan	2,960	3,780	6.2	5.7	18,400	21,500
Minnesota	1,050	1,210	7.7	7.5	8,100	9,100
New York	10,120	11,750	9.6	7.4	97,200	87,000
Ohio	2,900	3,370	8.6	5.9	24,900	19,900
Oregon	1,000	1,100	5.0	8.0	5,000	8,800
Pennsylvania	920	980	10.0	6.2	9,200	6,100
Utah	300	460	11.0	11.0	3,300	5,100
Wisconsin	7,720	9,020	7.8	8.0	60,200	72,200
Group total	30,330	35,720	8.3	7.4	252,600	263,900
Danish—						
Colorado	1,900	2,200	12.0	13.0	22,800	28,600
Indiana	--------	150	--------	7.5	--------	1,100
Michigan	360	600	7.0	7.2	2,500	4,300
Minnesota	2,450	2,700	5.5	5.5	13,500	14,800
New York	19,500	20,920	8.0	7.5	156,000	156,900
Ohio	430	450	6.9	7.0	3,000	3,200
Pennsylvania	670	710	7.0	6.5	4,700	4,600
Wisconsin	8,640	9,240	8.0	8.0	69,100	73,900
Group total	33,950	36,970	8.0	7.8	271,600	287,400
Total late	64,280	72,690	8.2	7.6	524,200	551,300
Total all States	[1]157,720	152,130	6.8	6.4	[1]1,073,800	978,100
Cantaloupes						
Late:			*Crates*	*Crates*	*1,000 crates*	*1,000 crates*
Colorado	11,000	10,000	230	200	2,530	2,000
Iowa	580	520	67	90	39	47
Kansas	450	450	120	90	54	40
Michigan	[1]2,400	2,800	140	130	[1]336	364
Nevada	280	280	153	130	43	36
New Jersey	3,300	3,600	110	160	363	576
New Mexico	[1]1,570	1,800	125	135	[1]196	243
Oregon	200	600	100	100	20	60
Tennessee	[1]120	140	80	65	[1]10	9
Washington	2,100	2,200	120	100	252	220
Group total	[1]22,000	22,390	176	161	[1]3,843	3,595
Total all States	[1]107,380	127,120	157	149	[1]16,906	18,911
Carrots						
Late:			*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*
Colorado	850	800	280	250	238	200
Illinois	500	670	460	430	230	288
Michigan	300	500	750	790	225	395
Minnesota	80	220	660	600	53	132
New York	2,200	2,640	537	450	1,181	1,188
Ohio	250	380	730	710	182	270
Group total	4,180	5,210	505	475	2,109	2,473
Total, all States	31,120	29,590	339	346	10,568	10,237
Celery						
Late (1):			*⅔ crates*	*⅔ crates*	*1,000 crates*	*1,000 crates*
Colorado	1,050	840	240	260	252	218
Michigan, other	2,620	3,860	236	280	618	1,081
New York, other	4,680	4,850	266	400	1,245	1,940
Ohio	540	800	253	220	137	176
Oregon	450	490	360	370	162	181
Pennsylvania	230	240	265	240	61	58
Group total	9,570	11,080	259	330	2,475	3,654
Total, all States	28,730	30,810	295	--------	8,465	--------
Peas						
Late (2):			*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*
California, other	4,280	6,600	102	115	437	759
Total all States	[1]69,250	--------	[1]83	--------	[1]5,745	--------

Lettuce

Group and State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	1929	1930 (revised)	1929	Indicated, 1930	1929	Forecast, 1930
Late (1):	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Crates*	*Crates*	*1,000 crates*	*1,000 crates*
California	9,630	12,700	124	120	1,194	1,524
Colorado	9,800	9,600	110	100	1,078	960
New Mexico	200	200	100	80	20	16
New York	5,800	5,450	300	300	1,740	1,635
Pennsylvania	80	80	150	140	12	11
Group total	25,510	28,030	159	148	4,044	4,146
Total, all States	[1]141,130	168,350	144	--------	[1]20,265	--------
Onions						
Late:			*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*
California	5,750	6,450	276	289	1,587	1,864
Colorado	7,000	5,700	369	317	2,583	1,807
Idaho	1,100	1,800	475	465	522	837
Illinois	770	690	250	210	192	145
Indiana	8,400	9,400	290	347	2,436	3,262
Iowa, other	1,420	1,510	330	290	469	438
Massachusetts	2,730	2,530	385	350	1,051	886
Michigan	5,000	6,700	356	382	1,780	2,559
Minnesota	2,160	2,650	350	280	756	742
Nevada	150	130	210	330	32	43
New York	7,810	8,000	[1]410	385	[1]3,202	3,080
Ohio	[1]8,160	6,770	272	287	[1]2,220	1,943
Oregon	1,040	1,080	390	400	406	432
Pennsylvania	140	150	304	285	43	43
Utah	1,100	1,200	432	360	475	432
Washington, other	820	1,120	460	450	377	504
Wisconsin	[1]980	940	300	270	[1]294	254
Group total	[1]54,530	56,820	[1]338	339	[1]18,425	19,271
Total, all States	[1]87,300	84,300	[1]293	302	[1]25,554	25,482
Tomatoes						
Late (1):						
California, northern district	7,450	10,450	97	129	723	1,348
Colorado	600	700	[1]310	360	[1]186	252
Delaware	190	210	190	100	36	21
Illinois, other	2,890	3,320	115	87	332	289
Indiana	5,370	5,910	130	105	698	621
Iowa	220	240	140	110	31	26
Kentucky	1,620	1,700	138	75	224	128
Michigan	[1]700	1,040	170	125	[1]119	130
New York	2,900	2,990	230	185	667	553
Ohio, other	880	920	185	130	163	120
Oregon	250	280	200	170	50	48
Pennsylvania	450	500	220	120	99	60
Utah	650	650	262	170	170	110
Group total	24,170	28,910	145	128	3,498	3,706
Late (2):						
California, southern district	8,350	12,700	78	93	651	1,181
Total late	32,520	41,610	128	117	4,149	4,887
Total all States	[1]147,060	167,970	[1]117	109	[1]17,237	18,377
Watermelons						
Late:			*Melons*	*Melons*	*1,000 melons*	*1,000 melons*
Arkansas	2,190	3,800	372	175	815	665
California, other	5,020	6,420	754	720	3,785	4,622
Colorado	500	500	300	287	150	144
Delaware	740	850	300	240	222	204
Illinois	3,800	4,290	350	190	1,330	815
Indiana	3,200	3,780	732	210	2,342	794
Iowa	1,580	1,850	184	230	291	426
Maryland	1,000	1,150	275	225	275	259
Missouri	5,700	8,550	272	250	1,550	2,138
Nevada	60	100	85	35	5	4
New Jersey	2,200	2,860	500	380	1,100	1,037
Oklahoma	[1]4,260	5,110	280	170	[1]1,193	869
Virginia	2,440	2,560	360	315	878	806
Washington	1,100	1,160	327	300	360	348
Group total	[1]33,790	42,980	423	307	[1]14,296	13,181
Total all States	[1]213,380	230,120	[1]328	336	[1]69,926	77,221

[1] Revised.

Estimated Commercial Acreage of Specified Truck Crops, 1930–31, with Comparisons

Snap Beans

Group and State	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30	Intended, 1930–31
Fall and winter:	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
Florida	4,980	4,700	12,050	4,500	9,200	9,500
Texas	830	1,010	1,080	840	600	960
Group total	5,810	5,710	13,130	5,340	9,800	10,460
Total, all States	72,910	81,300	95,100	87,140	[1] 98,390	--------

Celery

Group and State	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30	Intended, 1930–31
Fall and winter;						
California, Delta	4,900	7,000	7,400	7,000	7,620	6,900
Total all States	21,830	24,550	27,040	28,730	[1] 30,770	--------

Spinach

Group and State	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30	Intended, 1930–31
Fall and winter;						
Arizona	--------	--------	--------	200	140	140
California	2,290	1,900	1,000	1,400	[2] 850	1,050
Virginia	2,400	2,760	2,800	3,000	3,210	3,200
Group total	4,690	4,660	3,800	4,600	4,200	4,390
Total all States	41,610	44,950	53,010	56,980	[1] 53,100	--------

[1] Preliminary. [2] Revised.

Comments on Commercial Truck Crops—Continued

Lettuce.—The crop prospects in the first late group of States has declined materially since the first forecast of production was issued earlier in the season. Present indications are that the crop will be 11% lower than the earlier expectations. Acreage was increased 10% in this group of States but yields are likely to be 7% below those of 1929 and production only 3% larger than a year ago. Production in the late fall group of States, in which a 10% increase in acreage has been reported, will be forecast in October.

Onions.—The prospective production of late domestic onions remains about the same as on August 1, indicated reductions in several of the States being made up by improved prospects in others. The production is forecast at 19,271,000 bushels on the basis of September 1 conditions. Estimated production last year was 18,425,000 bushels and the average of the previous five years, 15,277,000. The 1930 crop is therefore expected to be nearly 5% larger than in 1929 and about one-fourth greater than average. Onions have not been greatly affected by the hot, dry weather that has severely handicapped other commercial vegetables. The yield of late onions is in general expected to equal that of 1929 and will probably be at least 5% better than the average yield of the preceding 10 years. In spite of drought, disease, and insects, damage is reported no greater than usual. Thrip infestation is reported to be greater than a year ago, but occurred mostly after onions had reached an advanced stage and damage has been confined mostly to late plantings. The dry weather has probably assured a crop of onions that will store well.

With this forecast of the late onion crop the total United States production for the 1930 season is indicated to be about equal to the 1929 production and nearly one-fifth more than average.

Tomatoes.—Some decline has occurred in the condition of market tomatoes in the late States, and yields are expected to average about 9% lower than in 1929. The forecasted production of the late crop, including that grown in the southern district of California, is nevertheless expected to be 18% above the production last year, the acreage being increased 28% this year. Heat and drought caused greatest damage in the intermediate States, where the early season prospects were cut short by 17%. The total commercial production in the United States for the 1930 season, including the late crop now forecast at 4,887,000 bushels, is indicated to be 7% greater than in 1929. The acreage is 14% greater than last year but the low yields in the intermediate and late States will likely carry the United States average 7% below last year.

Watermelons.—The indicated production in the late States is slightly more than 13,000,000 melons, or 8% less than in 1929, on an acreage 27% greater than last year. Yields have been severely reduced by the heat and dry weather in many areas and for the entire late group are not expected to average even three-fourths as heavy as in 1929.

Cotton Report as of September 1, 1930

The Crop Reporting Board, from the reports and data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, cooperating State boards (or departments) of agriculture, and agricultural colleges, makes the following estimates:

State	1930 acreage		Sept. 1 condition			Yield per acre			Production (ginnings) 500 lb. gross weight bales	
	Total abandonment after July 1 (preliminary)	For harvest (preliminary)	10-year average, 1919–1928 [1]	1929	1930	10-year average, 1919–1928	1929	Indicated, 1930 [2]	1929 crop [3]	1930 crop indicated by condition Sept. 1
	P. ct.	*1,000 acres*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*
Virginia	2.0	88	70	80	61	246	258	215	48	40
North Carolina	0.5	1,715	66	68	67	255	190	228	747	819
South Carolina	1.8	2,165	53	63	66	175	179	220	830	997
Georgia	1.2	3,772	52	59	66	134	171	190	1,343	1,500
Florida	2.0	104	57	62	79	106	145	165	29	36
Missouri	2.5	373	69	77	42	249	308	190	220	148
Tennessee	1.0	1,215	65	67	47	182	217	172	515	437
Alabama	1.2	3,608	58	59	59	146	174	180	1,342	1,358
Mississippi	1.7	4,241	59	60	52	176	220	190	1,915	1,685
Louisiana	1.5	2,040	53	55	44	152	183	152	809	649
Texas	3.0	16,975	55	46	53	135	108	122	3,940	4,321
Oklahoma	3.0	3,954	58	51	42	153	128	112	1,143	925
Arkansas	2.5	3,912	62	58	33	167	178	115	1,435	940
New Mexico	2.5	130	[4] 87	81	82	[4] 288	333	357	90	97
Arizona [5]	0.0	212	85	83	90	291	324	360	153	159
California	2.0	268	[4] 86	88	92	293	402	400	260	224
Other	0.0	19	-----	83	47	[4] 188	227	136	9	5
U. S. total	2.2	44,791	56.8	55.4	53.2	155.1	155.0	153.2	14,828	14,340
Lower California [6]	1.0	100	-----	85	86	------	244	262	75	55

[1] Prior to 1924 interpolated from Aug. 25 and Sept. 25 reports.
[2] Indicated by condition Sept. 1, on area left for harvest.
[3] Allowances made for cross-State ginnings.
[4] Less than a 10-year average.
[5] Including Pima Egyptian long-staple cotton, 46,000 acres and 28,000 bales.
[6] Not included in California figures nor in United States total.

A cotton crop of 14,340,000 bales is forecast for the United States by the United States Department of Agriculture, based on conditions as of September 1. This is 22,000 bales less than were in prospect a month ago, 488,000 bales less than last year's crop, and 688,000 bales less than the average crop of the five years, 1924–1928. Average yield is forecast at 153.2 pounds per acre, which is 1.9 pounds less than the average for the past 10 years. Condition is reported as 53.2% of normal, which is 2.2% of normal below last year on the same date. The preliminary estimate of acreage left for harvest is 44,791,000 acres, abandonment after July 1 this year being estimated at 2.2%, compared with average abandonment for the past 10 years of 3.5%.

Abandonment is less than average in all States except Arkansas and California, in which States it is slightly more than the 10-year average.

During the past month boll-weevil activity has been generally held in check by relatively hot, dry weather, and the present prospect is that total loss from weevils will be less than in any year since all States in the Cotton Belt proper have been infested with weevils, except 1925. In that year, reported reduction from a full yield due to weevils was 4.1%. While there are a few weevils in nearly all sections of the belt, the only States where they are present in considerable numbers are the Carolinas.

The crop generally is maturing and opening quite rapidly, and there are many complaints of unripe bolls opening prematurely because of the dry weather; this is especially true in the central part of the belt where the drought has been worst.

In interpreting yield per acre from the reported condition, the board in this report, as it has for several years past, considered not only the general condition of the crop but also supplementary information on the probable loss from weevils.

Estimated Price of Farm Products Received by Producers, August 15, 1929 and 1930, by States

State and division	Wheat, per bushel		Corn, per bushel		Oats, per bushel		Barley, per bushel		Rye, per bushel		Buckwheat, per bushel		Flaxseed, per bushel		Potatoes, per bushel		Sweet potatoes, per bushel		Hay (all loose), per ton		Cotton, per pound		Cottonseed, per ton		Apples			
																									Per bushel		Per barrel	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*
Maine	----	----	120	103	70	63	95	82	----	----	87	87	----	----	170	90	----	----	10.80	10.10	----	----	----	----	1.50	1.05	4.50	3.15
New Hampshire	----	----	118	120	66	62	88	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	205	120	----	----	13.70	12.50	----	----	----	----	1.45	1.20	4.35	3.55
Vermont	----	----	118	120	67	57	90	84	----	----	116	106	----	----	190	135	----	----	10.60	10.50	----	----	----	----	2.00	1.45	7.00	4.35
Massachusetts	----	----	120	120	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	195	115	----	----	16.90	17.50	----	----	----	----	2.00	1.05	6.05	3.15
Rhode Island	----	----	----	----	----	60	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	195	110	----	----	19.70	19.50	----	----	----	----	2.50	1.35	7.00	4.05
Connecticut	----	----	113	115	----	64	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	205	105	----	----	16.80	18.80	----	----	----	----	2.25	1.25	6.50	3.75
New York	127	89	111	107	59	49	82	69	105	71	106	103	----	----	185	110	----	----	10.70	12.60	----	----	----	----	1.60	1.05	4.85	2.90
New Jersey	127	89	117	104	61	46	----	65	102	64	108	----	----	----	165	90	165	225	16.40	18.70	----	----	----	----	1.65	.90	4.95	2.70
Pennsylvania	124	87	111	103	56	49	78	72	107	76	103	97	----	----	175	120	----	180	11.60	14.70	----	----	----	----	1.80	1.10	5.40	3.30
North Atlantic	124.7	87.4	112.2	105.8	58.8	50.0	81.9	70.4	105.4	72.1	103.9	99.2	----	----	177.0	108.6	----	----	11.77	13.30	----	----	----	----	1.70	1.08	5.10	3.09
Ohio	119	84	102	94	44	38	58	49	98	65	103	107	----	----	155	130	190	175	9.30	16.00	----	----	----	----	1.90	1.35	5.75	4.05
Indiana	116	81	99	88	39	34	56	53	93	57	105	85	----	----	135	130	160	170	9.40	12.90	----	----	----	----	1.60	1.45	4.50	4.35
Illinois	117	80	93	87	39	34	54	50	98	56	115	95	----	----	140	110	170	160	10.30	11.30	----	----	----	----	1.75	1.40	4.60	4.20
Michigan	116	80	100	93	46	37	69	53	94	59	89	80	----	----	150	120	----	----	9.30	11.40	----	----	----	----	1.50	1.00	4.45	2.95
Wisconsin	121	88	97	89	45	37	66	55	93	55	91	91	239	190	120	105	----	----	11.20	11.40	----	----	----	----	1.50	1.50	4.30	4.30
North Central East	117.3	81.3	96.6	89.0	41.9	35.7	62.1	53.0	94.8	57.5	96.8	94.5	----	----	138.6	116.8	173.8	165.0	10.02	12.43	----	----	----	----	1.69	1.24	4.75	3.57
Minnesota	116	76	82	82	37	30	51	41	88	49	81	90	265	197	105	100	----	----	8.50	8.80	----	----	----	----	1.60	1.50	4.75	4.30
Iowa	114	77	86	84	37	32	52	44	89	56	93	90	252	183	120	120	180	190	10.30	9.30	----	----	----	----	1.30	1.30	4.00	3.90
Missouri	115	83	102	96	44	37	75	51	95	65	----	----	----	----	130	85	140	140	9.60	10.20	17.7	11.0	----	----	1.20	1.20	3.60	3.60
North Dakota	110	68	75	75	33	26	46	33	85	41	70	----	261	192	100	135	----	----	6.60	6.20	----	----	----	----	----	2.55	----	----
South Dakota	103	65	81	76	34	27	48	37	83	42	74	80	254	189	125	145	----	----	7.40	7.20	----	----	----	----	1.95	1.75	5.75	----
Nebraska	104	67	85	77	37	30	48	37	83	44	----	----	250	166	110	110	----	----	9.10	7.19	----	----	----	----	1.55	1.40	4.75	4.20
Kansas	105	70	87	83	44	36	46	45	86	59	----	----	229	166	125	85	150	155	7.00	7.60	----	----	----	----	1.60	1.85	4.75	5.55
North Central West	107.6	69.7	87.2	82.7	37.3	31.1	48.9	38.8	85.5	44.5	79.2	88.2	260.7	192.4	111.8	108.2	148.0	150.0	8.49	8.32	----	----	----	----	1.36	1.39	3.94	4.35
Delaware	119	80	108	98	----	53	----	----	115	98	102	----	----	----	160	100	165	155	16.60	18.10	----	----	----	----	1.50	1.60	4.50	3.00
Maryland	123	86	110	106	59	51	84	77	110	85	100	95	----	----	125	100	150	155	13.10	18.00	----	----	----	----	1.45	.90	4.00	2.70
Virginia	127	93	118	111	66	62	90	81	115	95	----	99	----	----	115	90	140	130	14.50	22.00	18.0	11.0	----	----	.90	.95	2.85	2.85
West Virginia	135	97	117	114	68	63	81	76	114	92	109	103	----	----	140	145	170	160	14.70	20.10	----	----	----	----	1.40	1.25	4.10	3.75
North Carolina	139	111	128	112	73	65	118	95	132	114	----	----	----	----	100	105	120	130	17.20	18.10	18.5	12.0	34.00	23.00	.95	1.05	2.85	3.15
South Carolina	138	117	131	108	73	63	----	138	178	155	----	----	----	----	135	126	135	120	17.70	17.50	18.3	11.6	33.00	23.00	1.10	1.10	3.00	3.30
Georgia	138	129	134	107	77	69	----	127	161	147	----	----	----	----	140	145	135	135	16.90	15.90	18.0	11.4	33.00	23.00	1.25	1.10	8.25	3.25
Florida	----	----	106	101	----	81	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	185	155	155	120	19.30	17.00	17.2	11.0	27.00	23.00	----	----	----	----
South Atlantic	128.6	94.5	123.0	109.1	71.8	65.1	102.5	87.0	128.3	105.6	108.0	101.3	----	----	124.6	111.1	134.7	130.9	15.32	19.42	18.2	11.6	33.28	23.00	1.11	1.03	8.32	3.09
Kentucky	129	94	121	107	63	55	----	64	115	89	----	----	----	----	105	130	145	155	14.50	17.50	----	----	----	----	1.00	1.25	3.10	3.75
Tennessee	133	104	123	108	63	55	97	90	123	112	----	----	----	----	110	120	120	140	16.70	18.40	17.6	11.3	34.00	26.00	1.00	1.10	2.95	3.30
Alabama	----	----	130	115	70	63	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	140	145	125	120	15.40	15.00	17.7	11.1	35.00	24.00	1.30	1.05	3.85	----
Mississippi	----	95	117	105	72	63	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	159	145	125	125	13.30	14.20	18.2	11.5	35.00	26.00	1.20	1.20	3.00	----
Arkansas	117	94	110	110	60	52	----	----	145	102	----	----	----	----	115	110	110	140	12.40	13.80	18.1	11.4	35.00	25.00	1.10	1.10	3.35	3.30
Louisiana	----	----	102	96	69	58	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	150	135	140	135	12.00	12.00	17.1	11.2	29.00	23.00	----	----	----	----
Oklahoma	103	71	89	86	47	35	60	50	90	63	----	----	----	----	105	100	125	125	7.80	7.50	17.5	11.3	33.00	25.00	1.10	1.15	----	----
Texas	110	71	91	85	49	39	56	48	102	68	----	----	----	----	145	130	145	135	10.40	10.10	18.0	11.2	31.00	23.00	1.15	1.15	----	----
South Central	108.1	73.5	106.8	100.3	51.5	41.1	60.3	51.8	105.6	85.7	----	----	----	----	121.2	123.6	131.5	131.3	13.06	14.21	17.9	11.3	32.55	24.25	1.04	1.15	3.22	3.45
Montana	102	66	85	93	46	37	60	46	78	33	----	----	252	184	150	160	----	----	10.70	11.20	----	----	----	----	----	1.15	----	3.45
Idaho	102	67	101	92	50	33	65	42	88	59	----	----	----	----	120	95	----	----	10.90	8.60	----	----	----	----	1.20	1.10	3.60	3.30
Wyoming	101	58	96	74	49	38	66	47	70	35	----	----	----	181	155	130	----	----	11.50	10.20	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Colorado	101	64	87	77	49	38	54	44	76	42	----	----	----	----	120	105	----	----	11.70	9.90	----	----	----	----	1.30	1.45	3.90	4.35
New Mexico	102	69	104	88	65	50	85	62	----	----	----	----	----	----	180	165	250	190	14.00	11.30	18.0	12.0	----	----	1.50	1.50	4.50	4.50
Arizona	135	117	----	134	70	70	85	68	----	----	----	----	----	----	180	200	----	190	19.00	13.50	21.5	13.5	----	----	2.15	2.25	6.45	6.75
Utah	106	70	133	105	67	42	76	55	85	----	----	----	----	----	130	130	----	----	11.70	8.40	----	----	----	----	1.15	1.10	3.45	3.30
Nevada	138	----	----	----	----	----	90	85	----	----	----	----	----	----	140	165	----	----	11.00	10.50	----	----	----	----	1.60	----	4.80	----
Washington	118	78	----	101	54	40	73	49	85	68	----	----	----	----	140	95	----	----	14.30	13.10	----	----	----	----	1.35	1.05	4.05	3.15
Oregon	112	77	119	102	53	37	73	51	120	65	----	----	----	----	140	90	----	----	11.70	9.10	----	----	----	----	1.15	.80	3.45	2.40
California	120	93	120	110	54	42	72	46	----	78	----	----	----	----	120	120	275	275	13.50	10.50	18.2	12.7	----	----	1.40	.25	4.20	.75
Western	108.5	72.6	95.2	86.5	51.6	38.7	67.3	46.4	78.3	38.9	----	----	----	183.7	128.2	104.3	272.9	260.8	12.35	10.28	19.4	12.8	----	----	1.32	.04	3.96	2.97
United States	110.7	74.0	95.9	90.0	42.7	35.7	55.8	43.6	91.8	53.0	99.6	97.4	259.5	191.9	138.6	108.8	136.2	136.3	10.85	11.31	18.0	11.4	32.69	23.99	1.39	1.06	4.12	3.12

Estimated Price of Farm Products Received by Producers, August 15, 1930, with Comparisons

Date	Wheat, per bushel	Corn, per bushel	Oats, per bushel	Barley, per bushel	Rye, per bushel	Buckwheat, per bushel	Potatoes, per bushel	Sweet-potatoes, per bushel	Flaxseed, per bushel	Apples, per bushel	Hay, per ton	Cotton, per pound	Butter, per pound	Eggs, per dozen	Chickens, per pound
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
5-year average, August, 1909, to July, 1914	88.4	64.2	39.9	61.9	72.0	73.0	69.7	88.3	169.1	0.96	11.87	12.4	25.5	21.5	11.4
August average, 1910–1914	89.5	70.9	40.9	60.1	72.4	76.1	84.0	98.0	167.7	.72	11.35	12.3	23.8	18.2	11.6
1921, Aug. 15	103.0	59.0	32.0	48.2	94.0	117.0	152.8	154.2	163.4	1.65	11.72	11.2	35.4	28.9	21.4
1922, Aug. 15	92.6	63.6	33.6	47.7	66.9	91.0	101.4	127.5	200.8	1.00	10.78	20.9	33.4	20.6	18.9
1923, Aug. 15	86.4	87.0	37.6	52.2	55.3	99.4	120.8	151.3	210.4	1.21	11.98	23.8	38.0	23.6	19.8
1924, Aug. 15	116.8	107.4	49.1	75.7	79.8	123.9	111.3	151.4	210.2	1.22	12.95	27.8	37.7	26.1	20.0
1925, Aug. 15	150.4	106.5	40.7	67.1	92.8	110.0	155.4	196.3	229.5	1.31	12.25	23.4	40.0	30.0	20.8
1926, Aug. 15	125.1	79.5	37.9	55.0	86.1	93.7	140.5	189.0	215.7	1.04	13.04	16.1	39.0	26.4	22.1
1927, Aug. 15	123.5	97.7	44.4	69.0	80.6	98.1	146.3	146.7	203.7	1.36	9.97	17.1	40.3	23.4	19.7
1928, Aug. 15	95.2	98.2	38.4	58.9	83.6	98.1	71.9	131.0	181.7	1.06	10.39	18.8	42.8	27.4	21.6
1929, Aug. 15	110.7	95.9	42.7	55.8	91.8	99.6	138.6	136.2	259.5	1.39	10.85	18.0	42.9	29.8	22.7
Sept. 15	112.1	97.2	44.1	55.2	89.2	96.6	135.5	127.9	285.4	1.31	11.05	18.2	43.7	33.9	22.4
Oct. 15	111.5	91.9	44.8	54.7	89.9	95.8	138.2	112.5	300.5	1.38	11.07	17.6	44.9	38.4	21.5
Nov. 15	103.4	81.0	43.1	53.8	85.5	95.6	134.8	97.7	285.1	1.36	11.18	16.2	44.4	44.2	20.3
Dec. 15	108.1	78.0	43.6	54.6	88.4	95.9	135.3	98.9	287.7	1.43	11.04	16.0	43.0	45.8	19.1
1930, Jan. 15	107.5	77.3	43.1	53.9	85.7	97.3	137.8	103.1	279.8	1.48	11.16	15.8	39.9	38.4	19.8
Feb. 15	101.3	77.4	43.0	52.5	78.3	95.8	139.1	109.6	275.0	1.54	11.19	14.8	38.1	31.8	20.4
Mar. 15	91.9	74.5	41.4	51.4	68.4	94.9	136.7	114.6	261.5	1.55	10.95	13.8	36.8	21.3	20.6
Apr. 15	93.4	78.3	42.4	51.7	68.7	94.8	146.1	118.3	263.7	1.60	10.97	14.7	38.1	21.5	21.1
May 15	87.5	77.7	40.9	50.5	63.8	95.7	150.2	126.4	245.9	1.68	10.98	14.5	37.7	20.0	20.0
June 15	87.9	79.0	39.8	47.5	60.7	100.0	148.6	128.6	245.6	1.74	10.91	14.0	34.7	18.6	19.0
July 15	70.6	77.1	33.1	40.0	43.6	98.3	129.4	125.0	192.7	1.45	10.47	11.9	34.3	18.8	17.4
Aug. 15	74.0	90.0	35.7	43.6	53.0	97.4	108.8	136.3	191.9	1.06	11.31	11.4	35.7	20.6	17.3

Estimated Price of Farm Products Received by Producers, August 15, 1929 and 1930, by States—Continued

State and division	Hogs, per 100 pounds		Beef cattle, per 100 pounds		Veal calves, per 100 pounds		Sheep, per 100 pounds		Lambs, per 100 pounds		Milk cows, per head		Horses, per head		Mules, per head		Chickens, per pound		Butter, per pound		Butterfat, per pound		Eggs, per dozen		Wool (unwashed), per pound	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Dols.	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Maine	10.40	10.30	9.80	7.30	12.00	10.50	6.80	4.90	11.80	9.30	101	84	131	130	-----	-----	27.0	22.6	48	42	52	46	48	40	37	22
New Hampshire	10.60	8.60	10.50	6.80	12.30	9.90	5.60	3.70	12.20	8.90	135	105	140	112	-----	-----	28.8	24.4	51	41	-----	46	52	44	36	21
Vermont	10.40	8.80	7.70	5.50	11.60	9.20	5.60	4.80	11.80	8.80	114	93	141	121	-----	-----	27.0	23.0	51	41	52	43	44	37	37	20
Massachusetts	10.70	9.20	9.20	5.40	13.60	10.50	-----	5.20	11.00	-----	145	132	-----	141	-----	-----	30.2	26.0	49	40	-----	40	57	51	36	20
Rhode Island	12.10	-----	9.50	6.30	14.10	11.70	-----	-----	12.60	9.00	157	123	-----	135	-----	-----	35.0	28.0	48	40	-----	40	55	46	34	-----
Connecticut	-----	10.40	10.90	7.00	14.90	12.00	-----	4.50	13.50	-----	144	125	144	138	-----	-----	31.3	26.0	48	41	-----	38	53	44	35	-----
New York	11.10	9.20	8.40	5.90	14.40	10.60	6.60	4.50	12.70	8.20	130	95	142	128	122	118	27.5	21.2	48	40	47	39	42	33	36	22
New Jersey	10.90	10.20	7.80	6.70	16.20	12.20	7.50	-----	-----	8.00	160	152	150	130	155	135	29.3	25.6	48	42	48	-----	46	37	38	-----
Pennsylvania	11.20	9.50	10.90	7.20	14.30	10.10	7.30	4.00	11.90	8.10	125	85	128	125	130	126	26.4	20.8	47	39	48	42	36	27	33	22
North Atlantic	11.05	9.48	9.42	6.45	13.99	10.39	7.03	4.30	12.80	8.30	128.07	95.87	136.55	126.44	132.43	126.14	27.6	22.1	47.8	39.9	46.4	40.8	41.8	33.1	35.0	22.0
Ohio	11.20	9.20	10.70	6.40	13.90	9.30	6.20	2.70	11.50	6.80	99	60	122	99	120	95	24.4	18.8	47	37	44	35	32	22	33	22
Indiana	11.20	9.30	11.20	7.00	13.70	9.30	6.10	3.50	12.30	7.90	95	57	95	82	103	87	23.9	17.4	45	37	42	36	29	19	35	22
Illinois	10.90	8.90	10.90	7.70	13.60	9.80	6.40	4.30	11.80	7.80	101	69	84	79	98	87	23.6	17.4	44	36	41	34	28	18	32	20
Michigan	11.10	8.90	9.50	6.40	14.50	10.50	6.10	3.60	12.10	7.90	105	70	128	109	125	103	24.5	18.6	46	37	44	36	33	23	33	21
Wisconsin	10.40	8.50	8.70	5.30	13.20	9.60	6.00	3.40	11.70	7.40	110	80	120	107	111	97	22.4	16.6	45	38	47	38	30	29	32	21
North Central, East	10.97	9.01	10.17	6.57	13.66	9.70	6.17	3.30	11.83	7.46	103.70	70.16	106.26	93.39	103.38	88.79	23.8	17.8	45.7	36.9	44.2	36.2	30.2	20.2	33.1	21.4
Minnesota	10.30	8.40	9.90	6.50	12.60	9.30	6.50	3.70	12.00	7.10	98	68	100	92	108	95	20.4	15.5	45	37	46	37	28	19	30	18
Iowa	10.20	8.50	11.40	7.70	12.80	9.20	6.20	3.80	11.70	7.60	99	72	96	87	109	98	22.2	16.1	44	36	45	36	27	17	30	20
Missouri	10.60	8.80	10.70	6.80	12.30	8.30	6.50	3.40	11.80	7.10	83	44	63	54	94	83	21.7	15.0	41	36	41	34	26	17	34	21
North Dakota	9.40	7.30	8.70	5.50	11.40	8.00	7.00	3.70	11.30	6.80	85	55	67	54	73	61	18.3	13.3	44	33	42	32	23	14	27	17
South Dakota	10.00	8.10	10.50	7.00	12.30	8.10	8.10	3.70	11.60	6.60	88	59	71	58	79	69	21.0	14.0	45	36	41	34	26	15	31	17
Nebraska	10.20	8.30	11.60	7.80	12.40	8.90	7.50	4.10	12.90	7.50	93	68	80	62	99	80	20.6	14.6	42	33	41	33	24	13	26	16
Kansas	10.40	8.50	10.80	6.60	11.70	7.80	7.30	4.00	11.90	6.90	88	55	62	45	86	65	20.1	14.2	48	35	41	33	24	14	28	17
North Central, West	10.25	8.43	10.84	7.08	12.34	8.70	6.93	3.71	12.14	7.23	92.54	61.92	78.88	66.92	93.91	79.80	21.1	15.0	43.2	35.5	43.2	34.8	25.8	16.1	30.0	18.4
Delaware	10.70	9.40	11.10	6.70	15.70	10.70	-----	-----	-----	-----	113	84	84	72	116	104	28.6	23.0	49	40	-----	-----	39	27	38	22
Maryland	11.50	9.40	10.70	6.20	13.80	9.00	6.00	4.10	12.50	8.10	111	71	101	82	119	104	28.6	23.5	43	35	46	40	34	24	38	23
Virginia	10.50	8.60	9.40	5.70	12.70	7.70	6.20	3.80	11.30	7.10	83	49	89	73	110	98	25.0	20.6	34	28	40	31	30	20	37	25
West Virginia	10.90	8.40	10.30	5.50	12.60	7.30	7.40	3.60	11.00	6.50	87	47	101	73	93	70	24.5	18.7	37	33	43	35	32	24	30	24
North Carolina	10.60	9.20	8.20	6.50	11.00	8.50	7.70	6.10	11.00	8.00	75	58	91	80	137	120	22.5	19.3	37	31	41	30	30	22	38	23
South Carolina	9.40	8.70	7.00	6.00	9.40	7.40	8.90	7.40	11.00	8.80	69	60	83	77	125	108	24.3	20.5	40	37	40	36	32	26	33	22
Georgia	9.20	7.80	6.60	5.30	8.60	7.10	-----	4.90	9.50	7.20	60	49	82	74	120	109	23.2	19.6	36	32	40	31	31	23	33	22
Florida	9.00	7.60	7.40	5.90	9.70	8.10	-----	5.00	-----	8.00	65	62	91	90	131	123	24.6	22.8	48	41	43	34	34	28	-----	20
South Atlantic	9.87	8.38	8.26	5.73	11.34	7.81	6.86	3.95	11.14	7.00	79.18	54.35	94.20	76.20	124.76	110.67	24.3	20.8	37.8	31.9	41.5	32.8	31.4	22.9	36.7	24.2
Kentucky	10.60	8.70	9.50	5.60	12.30	7.70	6.50	3.20	12.10	7.50	74	39	62	42	82	62	22.0	15.8	36	30	40	34	27	17	40	24
Tennessee	10.00	8.40	8.40	5.30	10.30	6.40	7.10	4.10	11.00	6.70	73	45	63	54	96	82	20.4	16.0	31	26	39	32	26	18	35	22
Alabama	8.80	7.80	6.50	4.90	8.90	6.10	6.70	4.20	10.00	7.20	58	44	65	53	102	84	22.3	17.0	35	32	40	31	28	21	30	18
Mississippi	8.50	7.60	6.30	3.80	8.60	5.20	6.40	5.30	9.90	7.70	57	36	66	49	98	75	22.0	17.7	38	34	39	31	27	22	33	21
Arkansas	8.10	6.60	6.80	4.20	9.60	6.30	6.80	4.30	9.70	0.80	63	38	50	35	81	58	19.2	14.2	37	34	41	32	24	19	31	18
Louisiana	8.50	7.40	7.90	6.00	10.20	7.90	7.20	5.70	10.00	6.90	60	50	60	53	87	85	23.2	19.5	43	40	42	35	28	22	31	23
Oklahoma	9.30	7.70	8.30	4.90	10.40	6.50	6.60	4.00	10.90	6.50	75	43	47	33	74	55	20.1	14.2	42	35	40	31	23	16	25	14
Texas	8.80	7.40	8.10	4.70	10.00	0.40	7.30	3.80	10.20	5.40	72	46	50	39	82	66	19.3	14.9	36	32	38	30	24	17	26	21
South Central	9.10	7.68	7.99	4.81	10.11	6.49	7.12	3.76	10.38	5.67	68.42	42.75	54.00	41.00	86.58	69.27	20.7	15.7	35.6	30.9	39.5	31.6	25.4	18.1	29.2	21.4
Montana	10.30	8.50	9.80	5.60	12.60	8.30	7.70	3.70	11.10	5.60	90	61	46	34	55	47	20.0	16.0	43	33	41	30	26	20	29	21
Idaho	10.90	9.10	8.40	6.20	9.70	8.00	7.00	4.10	10.50	6.20	92	75	58	56	80	63	18.9	14.9	47	35	44	32	26	19	29	19
Wyoming	10.10	7.80	9.90	6.20	12.70	9.90	7.60	3.80	11.60	6.20	93	67	54	52	78	65	21.0	18.1	45	36	43	33	30	24	29	21
Colorado	10.50	8.50	11.20	7.00	13.60	9.70	6.40	4.40	12.30	7.60	93	63	63	48	78	64	21.0	15.2	44	37	42	33	28	20	25	19
New Mexico	9.80	7.70	9.00	7.00	11.20	8.00	7.80	5.00	10.60	6.10	81	59	43	47	65	59	20.9	17.2	45	40	42	32	31	22	21	16
Arizona	10.70	9.60	9.50	7.00	11.90	8.90	7.50	5.80	12.20	8.00	108	105	71	70	70	57	27.1	22.4	48	39	44	42	42	33	-----	16
Utah	9.80	8.50	8.90	6.20	11.90	9.20	8.70	5.00	11.50	6.40	100	76	77	60	-----	57	18.6	15.4	47	36	44	33	29	20	28	20
Nevada	10.00	9.20	9.70	6.90	11.90	10.10	8.10	5.20	11.60	7.50	-----	95	-----	72	-----	-----	26.0	21.2	-----	39	48	[illegible]	36	26	26	21
Washington	11.70	10.30	9.80	6.10	12.70	9.60	7.40	3.80	11.00	6.20	98	73	73	58	78	57	21.6	16.9	46	37	46	35	32	23	26	16
Oregon	11.40	9.90	10.30	6.70	13.60	9.40	7.50	4.70	10.50	5.10	96	71	69	52	71	64	23.0	17.1	48	35	47	34	34	22	30	19
California	11.20	9.80	9.60	7.00	11.60	10.10	8.00	4.70	11.30	7.40	109	93	81	62	93	76	27.2	22.6	49	39	51	38	36	25	28	17
Western	10.83	9.10	9.76	6.61	12.13	9.36	7.69	4.47	11.41	6.75	98.20	75.95	61.04	49.91	77.65	63.37	23.4	18.7	45.9	36.1	46.0	34.4	32.8	23.2	27.6	18.9
United States	10.28	8.51	9.62	6.26	12.39	8.78	7.32	4.13	11.46	6.82	95.26	65.91	82.40	70.11	95.75	79.98	22.7	17.3	42.9	35.7	43.3	35.2	29.8	20.6	29.2	19.8

Estimated Price of Farm Products Received by Producers August 15, 1930, with Comparisons—Continued

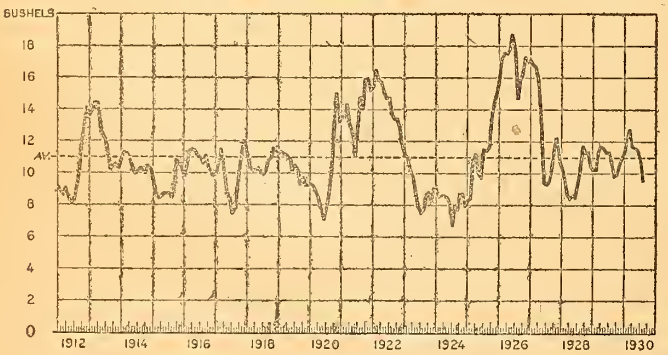
Date	Hogs, per 100 lbs.	Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.	Veal calves, per 100 lbs.	Sheep, per 100 lbs.	Lambs, per 100 lbs.	Wool, per pound	Milk cows, per head	Horses, per head	Mules, per head	Hay, per ton			Clover seed, per bushel	Timothy seed, per bushel	Alfalfa seed, per bushel	Cottonseed, per ton	Cowpeas, per bushel	Peanuts, per pound
										Timothy	Clover	Alfalfa						
5-year average:																		
August, 1909, to July, 1914	*Dols.* 7.23	*Dols.* 5.22	*Dols.* 6.75	*Dols.* 4.56	*Dols.* 5.91	*Cts.* 17.7	*Dols.* 48.00	*Dols.* 142	*Dols.* -------	*Dols.* -------	*Dols.* -------	*Dols.* -------	*Dols.* 9.13	*Dols.* 3.88	*Dols.* -------	*Dols.* 21.59	*Dols.* -------	*Cts.* 4.8
August average:																		
1900–1914	7.30	5.08	6.59	4.31	5.51	17.5	49.00	143	-------	-------	-------	-------	9.02	3.54	-------	19.94	-------	4.9
1921, Aug. 15	8.73	5.39	7.31	4.38	6.99	15.4	55.85	93	-------	15.01	14.17	9.66	10.37	2.71	8.51	22.06	2.41	3.9
1922, Aug. 15	8.54	5.51	7.67	5.98	9.39	31.6	52.67	86	-------	13.61	12.66	10.54	9.88	2.20	7.74	32.44	1.66	4.4
1923, Aug. 15	6.85	5.60	8.00	6.22	9.96	37.0	55.45	83	-------	14.68	13.51	12.01	10.46	2.63	10.38	37.47	2.08	6.7
1924, Aug. 15	8.54	5.67	7.94	6.32	10.15	33.5	55.74	79	-------	15.24	14.00	13.84	12.09	3.20	10.99	38.44	2.56	6.6
1925, Aug. 15	12.19	6.58	8.80	7.32	11.80	38.1	58.26	80	-------	14.06	13.67	13.00	14.86	3.36	9.88	36.52	3.24	5.2
1926, Aug. 15	11.66	6.29	9.54	6.92	11.12	31.9	65.37	80	95	15.52	14.25	13.15	16.83	2.68	9.37	29.73	3.22	5.3
1927, Aug. 15	9.24	7.21	10.37	7.13	11.15	31.2	74.24	80	90	12.03	12.16	11.47	17.94	2.06	9.62	25.95	1.84	6.4
1928, Aug. 15	10.01	9.51	12.32	7.53	11.88	37.0	90.43	84	100	11.70	12.25	11.82	15.90	1.86	10.38	36.87	2.01	5.5
1929, Aug. 15	10.28	9.62	12.39	7.32	11.46	29.2	95.26	82	96	11.61	11.61	13.17	16.30	1.69	13.52	32.69	2.99	4.7
Sept. 15	9.53	9.22	12.52	7.01	11.08	29.0	95.55	82	96	11.60	11.82	13.50	12.48	1.88	12.85	31.03	2.49	4.6
Oct. 15	9.10	8.92	12.16	6.83	10.97	28.6	95.12	79	96	11.67	11.77	13.84	10.68	2.02	11.68	31.40	2.30	4.4
Nov. 15	8.54	8.63	11.80	6.75	10.74	28.5	94.48	78	94	11.70	11.82	14.00	9.75	2.17	10.83	30.75	2.22	4.0
Dec. 15	8.53	8.48	11.69	6.61	10.76	27.8	92.61	77	93	11.57	11.97	14.41	9.94	2.25	11.10	30.31	2.28	3.8
1930, Jan. 15	8.80	8.69	11.84	6.91	11.10	27.4	89.17	77	93	11.55	12.24	14.66	9.92	2.46	11.15	28.95	2.40	3.7
Feb. 15	9.48	8.68	11.69	6.84	10.46	25.9	85.02	77	94	11.55	12.24	14.45	9.95	2.37	11.16	28.89	2.59	3.5
Mar. 15	9.57	8.77	11.24	6.59	9.63	23.7	81.00	78	95	11.57	12.31	13.90	10.03	2.51	11.97	28.63	2.73	3.5
Apr. 15	9.17	8.65	10.73	6.44	9.02	21.4	80.70	79	96	11.79	12.27	13.42	10.23	2.67	11.97	29.74	2.85	3.5
May 15	8.99	8.36	9.68	5.86	8.92	19.6	79.53	79	95	12.04	12.19	12.87	10.23	2.69	12.38	30.61	2.93	3.7
June 15	9.10	8.20	9.83	5.52	9.02	19.2	77.62	77	94	12.29	12.25	12.14	10.40	2.65	12.05	29.66	3.00	3.6
July 15	8.38	7.12	9.19	4.65	8.08	19.2	71.75	73	88	12.32	11.71	11.44	10.34	2.53	12.10	27.35	2.93	3.7
Aug. 15	8.51	6.26	8.78	4.13	6.82	19.8	65.91	70	80	13.53	13.20	12.16	11.01	2.51	11.91	23.99	2.66	3.8

Estimated Price of Farm Products Received by Producers, July 15, 1929 and 1930, by States—Continued

State and division	Hay per ton: Timothy 1929	Timothy 1930	Clover 1929	Clover 1930	Alfalfa 1929	Alfalfa 1930	Prairie 1929	Prairie 1930	Clover seed, per bushel 1929	Clover seed 1930	Timothy seed, per bushel 1929	Timothy seed 1930	Alfalfa seed, per bushel 1929	Alfalfa seed 1930
	Dols.	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*
Me	12.50	12.20	11.10	11.10	----	----	----	8.50	----	----	----	----	----	----
N. H.	15.60	14.90	12.20	16.00	----	17.00	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Vt.	12.00	11.30	11.00	11.30	14.00	14.00	----	5.20	----	----	----	----	----	----
Mass.	18.00	21.00	17.00	20.50	18.00	25.00	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
R. I.	23.00	23.00	----		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Conn.	18.50	20.50	18.50	----	25.00	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
N. Y.	11.90	13.40	11.95	13.80	14.60	16.80	----	9.50	21.00	14.50	----	3.60	----	----
N. J.	16.00	18.00	16.50	20.00	23.50	24.50	12.00	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Pa.	11.40	15.10	12.20	16.00	16.80	19.30	----	13.00	16.80	13.90	----	3.60	----	----
N. A.	12.20	14.26	12.35	14.51	15.81	18.04	----	9.64	17.1	14.02	----	3.60	----	----
Ohio	9.60	16.30	10.50	17.30	13.50	20.60	4.00	7.00	16.10	12.00	1.80	3.10	----	----
Ind.	9.80	13.80	10.60	15.20	13.60	17.70	7.00	8.00	16.50	11.10	2.20	2.70	----	----
Ill.	11.40	12.00	11.50	13.30	15.80	16.10	9.40	6.30	17.00	11.40	1.55	2.50	----	----
Mich.	9.50	11.60	10.10	12.30	12.40	15.30	8.80	7.60	17.00	10.30	2.20	----	----	----
Wis.	11.30	11.40	12.40	12.60	15.90	16.00	8.20	7.80	15.50	10.30	1.70	2.90	----	----
N. Cen. E.	10.20	13.83	11.25	13.68	13.91	16.59	8.26	7.74	16.45	11.24	1.71	2.74	----	----
Minn.	10.10	9.70	11.10	10.80	13.10	13.60	8.20	8.00	17.00	11.00	1.60	2.20	22.20	17.00
Iowa	10.20	8.60	10.60	9.90	15.40	13.30	9.70	8.10	16.70	10.00	1.50	2.25	17.90	----
Mo.	11.20	11.60	11.50	12.50	14.60	16.50	6.70	8.20	17.20	11.10	2.10	2.40	15.00	12.70
N. D.	6.90	7.20	8.80	8.00	9.50	10.50	6.00	5.90	14.60	----	2.20	2.70	19.20	14.50
S. D.	8.60	8.70	9.90	11.00	10.40	9.60	6.90	7.00	----	----	1.70	2.00	16.80	14.00
Nebr.	11.20	8.60	10.60	8.90	10.70	9.80	8.50	6.40	17.00	11.80	----	----	14.20	11.70
Kans.	8.70	10.40	9.50	11.50	11.40	12.50	5.90	6.20	14.60	9.30	1.80	2.70	12.20	10.60
N. Cen. W.	10.46	9.95	10.33	10.66	11.78	11.62	7.50	6.90	16.80	10.65	1.67	2.28	15.35	12.77
Del.	16.20	17.80	17.50	18.00	19.40	21.50	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Md.	14.70	18.00	15.60	17.70	21.50	23.80	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Va.	15.20	22.50	14.50	22.60	18.20	27.60	13.50	15.00	----	----	----	----	----	----
W. Va.	15.60	20.20	16.20	19.90	17.50	23.20	8.00	14.00	----	----	----	----	----	----
N. C.	21.50	21.70	19.20	20.00	22.50	22.00	15.30	16.60	----	----	----	----	----	----
S. C.	----	----	----	21.00	25.40	22.50	15.50	17.70	----	----	----	----	----	----
Ga.	----	----	----	----	23.50	21.50	16.50	14.50	----	----	----	----	----	----
Fla.	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
S. Atl.	15.53	20.60	16.21	20.33	19.74	24.63	13.95	15.41	----	----	----	----	----	----
Ky.	15.30	19.80	15.40	20.40	19.00	22.30	14.00	14.20	----	----	----	----	----	----
Tenn.	18.80	20.30	19.20	20.40	20.50	23.10	14.40	16.00	----	11.00	----	----	----	----
Ala.	----	----	----	20.00	24.50	22.00	13.10	11.60	----	----	----	----	----	----
Miss.	----	----	----	19.40	21.00	23.50	12.40	11.00	----	----	----	----	----	----
Ark.	15.10	17.60	15.70	17.90	19.20	19.60	10.20	9.70	----	----	----	----	----	----
La.	----	----	----	13.00	20.40	20.00	11.50	11.00	----	----	----	----	----	----
Okla.	----	10.00	9.50	10.00	14.50	13.10	7.70	7.00	----	----	----	----	----	----
Tex.	----	----	----	----	18.40	17.50	9.90	10.00	----	----	----	----	----	----
S. Cent.	16.64	19.55	17.19	19.49	17.34	17.48	9.66	9.06	----	----	----	----	----	----
Mont.	12.10	11.80	10.00	10.10	10.60	11.80	9.90	9.40	----		----	----	17.50	14.00
Idaho	13.40	12.10	12.00	9.50	11.30	8.30	10.00	9.00	13.50	8.40	----	----	12.00	10.60
Wyo.	12.70	9.60	11.50	9.60	12.00	10.00	10.60	10.00	----		----	----	15.50	12.00
Colo.	12.90	9.70	12.00	8.60	11.70	9.00	11.60	8.80	----	9.00	----	----	13.00	10.40
N. Mex.	----	----	----	----	16.50	13.00	13.70	10.60	----	----	----	----	13.00	12.00
Ariz.	----	----	----	----	19.60	14.50	12.60	11.00	----	----	----	----	12.50	12.00
Utah	13.50	10.10	12.60	15.00	11.50	8.80	10.00	7.50	----	----	----	----	11.00	9.20
Nev.	----	14.00	----	----	12.60	11.00	----	12.00	----	----	----	----	----	----
Wash.	16.40	16.00	14.00	13.00	15.00	14.50	11.00	11.80	----	----	----	----	----	----
Oreg.	----	----	14.20	7.50	13.50	11.20	9.90	9.00	16.45	9.70	----	----	19.00	17.00
Calif.	12.50	13.00	13.50	12.00	15.60	10.70	9.50	9.00	----	----	----	----	13.00	13.00
West	13.80	12.33	11.57	9.21	13.37	10.45	10.28	9.30	14.79	8.97	----	----	12.79	11.55
U. S.	11.61	13.53	11.61	13.23	13.17	12.16	8.24	7.63	16.30	11.01	1.69	2.51	13.52	11.91

The Corn-Hog Ratio Curve, 1912-1930

The Curve Shows the Number of Bushels of Corn Equal in Value to 100 Pounds of Live Hogs at Average Farm Prices



Corn and Hog Ratios, 1910-1930

Number of Bushels of Corn Required to Buy 100 Pounds of Live Hogs Based on Averages of Farm Prices of Corn and of Hogs for the Month

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
	Bus.	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*
1910	12.2	12.0	13.6	14.4	13.9	12.9	12.2	11.7	13.0	14.2	15.1	14.9	13.3
1911	15.3	14.4	13.7	12.1	10.7	9.8	9.4	9.9	9.9	9.3	9.3	9.3	11.1
1912	9.1	8.8	8.6	9.0	8.4	8.1	8.3	9.1	10.1	12.6	13.2	11.1	9.9
1913	13.6	13.9	14.4	14.4	12.7	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.3	12.2
1914	10.8	11.3	11.2	10.9	10.3	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5
1915	9.5	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.5	9.2	10.5	10.6	10.1	9.2
1916	9.8	10.5	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.6	10.9	10.6	11.1	10.4	10.1	9.8	10.7
1917	9.9	10.5	11.5	10.3	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.7	9.0	10.1	11.2	12.0	9.7
1918	11.2	10.8	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.8	11.0	11.5	11.8	10.6
1919	11.1	11.3	11.2	11.1	10.8	10.2	10.5	10.2	9.8	9.7	9.2	9.2	10.3
1920	9.3	9.2	8.9	6.4	7.6	7.1	7.8	8.6	10.1	13.0	15.0	13.2	9.8
1921	13.6	13.5	14.3	13.0	12.5	11.6	13.1	14.8	14.0	15.9	16.0	15.2	14.0
1922	15.4	16.5	15.8	15.7	15.0	14.7	14.7	13.7	13.4	13.4	12.8	11.7	14.4
1923	11.1	10.9	10.2	9.8	8.8	7.9	7.5	7.7	8.5	8.6	8.2	9.0	9.0
1924	9.0	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.1	6.7	8.0	7.7	8.7	8.7	7.9	8.2
1925	8.3	8.4	10.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	11.5	11.4	11.6	13.4	14.9	14.9	11.3
1926	15.[illegible]	17.2	17.5	17.5	17.8	18.7	17.7	14.7	15.8	16.2	17.3	17.0	16.9
1927	17.1	16.8	16.7	15.9	12.9	9.4	9.3	9.5	10.3	11.6	12.2	10.3	12.7
1928	10.[illegible]	9.6	8.7	8.4	8.6	8.5	9.4	10.2	11.7	11.3	11.3	10.4	9.9
1929	10.2	10.2	11.3	11.7	11.6	11.3	11.3	10.7	9.8	9.9	10.5	10.9	10.8
1930	11.4	12.2	12.8	11.7	11.6	11.5	10.9	9.5	----	----	----	----	----

Pounds of Milk Produced per Milk Cow by Herds of Crop Correspondents, on September 1, 1925-1930

[As calculated by dividing the reported total daily milk production of about 20,000 herds on the first of each September by the number of milk cows in these herds. To reduce to quarts divide by 2.15]

State	Production, per milk cow, on Sept. 1— 1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Maine	15.0	14.5	14.3	14.8	14.9	14.1
New Hampshire	13.1	14.0	13.8	13.8	13.2	13.9
Vermont	13.0	11.9	12.9	11.8	11.5	11.2
Massachusetts	17.1	18.1	16.4	17.3	16.5	17.4
Rhode Island	16.5	17.0	18.1	19.2	20.5	18.2
Connecticut	14.4	17.8	17.6	16.1	16.6	17.2
New York	15.4	15.7	16.4	16.0	15.7	14.7
New Jersey	16.8	18.1	19.3	21.7	18.9	18.0
Pennsylvania	15.9	16.0	16.6	16.6	16.0	14.9
North Atlantic	15.4	15.6	16.1	15.9	15.6	14.8
Ohio	15.6	15.6	16.1	16.3	16.0	15.0
Indiana	14.3	15.0	15.3	15.7	16/3	14.2
Illinois	13.7	14.2	13.4	14.4	14.2	13.8
Michigan	16.6	17.3	16.2	17.2	17.1	14.8
Wisconsin	15.8	15.9	15.8	16.8	16.6	14.9
Minnesota	12.0	13.0	13.1	14.6	13.2	12.7
Iowa	12.1	12.7	12.2	14.3	13.8	13.4
Missouri	10.9	11.0	11.7	11.4	11.0	10.4
North Dakota	11.6	12.3	11.4	14.8	12.9	13.0
South Dakota	10.1	10.6	11.9	12.8	11.4	12.1
Nebraska	11.0	12.6	12.8	12.3	12.9	13.3
Kansas	11.7	11.7	12.9	13.0	13.0	12.6
North Central	13.4	13.8	13.6	14.6	14.3	13.4
Delaware	14.2	12.6	14.0	13.7	13.1	12.0
Maryland	15.0	15.0	16.2	17.3	14.6	13.6
Virginia	12.8	13.9	14.5	14.7	13.4	11.3
West Virginia	12.7	14.0	15.5	15.4	14.0	12.8
North Carolina	11.6	13.4	13.4	13.0	13.0	12.4
South Carolina	10.5	10.1	10.6	10.9	10.6	11.1
Georgia	9.6	9.9	10.3	9.9	10.2	9.4
Florida	7.2	7.4	6.1	4.9	8.0	6.5
South Atlantic	11.7	12.5	13.1	12.6	12.3	11.2
Kentucky	13.7	14.4	14.7	13.5	13.4	11.4
Tennessee	9.7	11.9	12.9	12.5	12.4	11.4
Alabama	7.7	8.2	9.1	8.0	8.0	8.0
Mississippi	7.4	8.1	8.8	8.4	8.1	8.3
Arkansas	8.9	9.4	10.3	9.8	9.7	7.9
Louisiana	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.6	7.8	6.9
Oklahoma	10.6	11.2	11.8	10.7	10.6	9.6
Texas	8.1	8.6	10.8	10.4	10.1	8.6
South Central	8.9	10.0	10.6	10.3	10.3	9.4
Montana	10.6	13.5	15.2	13.8	14.3	15.0
Idaho	15.5	15.2	15.3	16.8	19.1	14.3
Wyoming	11.1	12.5	14.8	14.1	15.6	11.4
Colorado	11.6	12.9	13.8	14.1	14.3	14.0
New Mexico	9.6	9.6	11.9	12.2	10.7	11.0
Arizona	11.8	13.4	12.0	18.7	15.4	17.3
Utah	16.5	14.1	16.2	17.9	17.8	15.3
Nevada	15.2	16.6	12.1	12.1	14.5	13.1
Washington	17.1	16.5	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.7
Oregon	13.2	15.1	15.1	16.0	14.8	15.6
California	13.7	15.4	15.7	17.1	16.1	17.4
Western	13.5	14.7	15.1	15.3	15.6	15.2
United States	12.79	13.22	13.56	13.84	13.71	12.79

Eggs Laid Per Farm Flock[1] on First Day of Month Stated

Area and year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Sum of 12 layings
North Atlantic States:													
5-year average, 1925–1929	17.2	22.2	33.2	47.9	48.7	43.9	36.0	32.1	27.0	19.9	12.5	13.3	353.7
1929	21.1	25.0	33.7	51.1	48.7	42.8	36.2	32.7	27.8	20.5	14.3	15.8	369.8
1930	21.9	27.8	38.7	49.0	49.9	43.5	35.4	32.4	27.9				
North Central States:													
5-year average, 1925–1929	14.6	21.5	38.3	59.7	59.8	51.2	40.9	33.9	29.3	22.7	14.5	11.2	397.6
1929	19.5	21.6	33.1	61.1	61.4	52.9	41.7	35.1	29.7	22.6	15.2	11.6	405.5
1930	16.6	20.9	49.2	63.3	62.0	51.1	41.6	32.2	28.6				
South Atlantic States:													
5-year average, 1925–1929	12.9	16.6	25.8	31.0	28.0	24.1	21.4	19.0	15.2	13.1	10.5	10.1	227.8
1929	13.4	17.3	23.1	31.0	26.2	22.6	20.2	18.1	14.5	12.6	9.7	10.1	218.9
1930	11.1	17.6	27.5	28.9	25.5	22.4	19.5	16.3	13.7				
South Central States:													
5-year average, 1925–1929	12.2	16.9	28.3	34.7	30.6	25.9	21.9	18.7	15.6	14.6	14.5	10.1	242.4
1929	13.1	18.4	23.8	36.1	30.3	25.3	21.9	19.1	15.4	14.4	12.3	9.3	239.6
1930	11.1	13.5	33.4	34.3	30.1	25.4	20.8	18.1	13.6				
Western States:													
5-year average, 1925–1929	14.6	19.2	30.2	38.7	39.3	34.2	29.4	26.4	23.0	19.1	14.0	12.0	300.1
1929	16.2	19.9	27.5	37.7	41.2	34.9	30.3	28.8	23.7	20.1	14.3	11.9	306.5
1930	16.8	17.9	34.2	35.5	39.3	34.5	30.5	26.3	22.9				
United States:													
5-year average, 1925–1929	13.8	19.1	32.0	44.5	42.8	36.8	30.4	25.9	21.9	18.0	13.0	10.9	309.4
1929	16.4	20.0	28.1	45.6	43.1	36.9	30.6	26.6	22.0	18.0	13.2	11.1	311.7
1930	14.4	18.5	38.6	45.2	43.2	36.3	30.0	24.8	20.9				

[1] As reported in the returns for flocks of about 22,000 crop correspondents, excluding flocks numbering 400 or more hens and pullets of laying age on Jan. 1.

The average layings per flock here shown are considerably higher than the average of all farm flocks, because the flocks are larger, better cared for, and of better laying strains than on the average farm. The exact amount of this difference is not known but it is considerably greater in the South than elsewhere.

The value of the table lies in the comparison within each geographic division of present production with that of past months and years, rather than in comparison between sections.

For earlier years (1925–1928) see March issue of CROPS AND MARKETS, p. 84.

Hens and Pullets[1] per Farm Flock on First Day of Month Stated

Area and year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
North Atlantic States:												
5-year average, 1925–1929	92.1	90.9	89.7	87.8	83.5	81.0	77.1	74.3	71.1	73.9	83.4	88.4
1929	92.4	91.5	89.3	88.8	82.9	79.5	75.3	72.3	70.8	75.3	87.2	92.6
1930	98.3	95.4	91.9	87.8	85.3	81.1	75.2	74.0	73.1			
North Central States:												
5-year average, 1925–1929	116.2	116.8	114.9	112.3	107.1	101.4	96.2	90.9	88.7	91.6	100.0	100.7
1929	116.3	115.4	112.6	111.3	106.7	101.1	95.3	89.8	85.9	89.7	101.4	111.2
1930	121.7	120.2	119.4	116.8	110.9	102.8	96.3	91.1	88.2			
South Atlantic States:												
5-year average, 1925–1929	63.3	63.1	61.7	59.4	55.7	53.9	52.0	50.9	51.1	53.7	56.9	61.0
1929	62.3	60.0	59.1	56.6	53.1	51.5	49.1	50.0	49.8	53.4	56.9	60.8
1930	60.9	60.7	59.2	55.7	52.0	50.4	49.2	46.9	48.1			
South Central States:												
5-year average, 1925–1929	70.4	71.2	68.2	65.3	60.2	57.4	55.4	54.4	55.4	59.6	62.9	67.5
1929	70.2	68.4	66.1	63.7	57.9	55.5	64.2	54.2	55.2	58.8	62.1	67.3
1930	72.6	72.5	70.3	65.5	60.2	57.1	54.6	53.9	54.1			
Western States:												
5-year average, 1925–1929	72.3	72.5	71.3	69.3	66.6	63.2	60.6	59.8	59.9	61.7	66.3	70.3
1929	72.7	72.8	71.2	68.9	67.8	63.0	60.1	60.3	59.2	58.8	65.3	70.9
1930	75.2	73.9	71.7	70.0	67.4	64.0	61.8	60.3	59.5			
United States:												
5-year average, 1925–1929	87.7	88.0	85.9	83.4	78.7	75.1	71.7	69.1	68.2	71.5	77.1	83.5
1929	87.5	86.1	84.0	82.1	77.4	73.8	70.3	68.3	66.9	70.6	77.7	84.4
1930	90.6	89.7	88.0	84.5	79.6	74.9	70.9	68.2	67.3			

[1] As reported in the returns for flocks of about 22,000 crop correspondents, excluding flocks numbering 400 or more hens and pullets of laying age on Jan. 1.

The average number of hens and pullets per flock here shown is considerably greater than the average for all farm flocks. The exact difference is not known but it is distinctly greater in the South. The figures for different grand divisions are not fairly comparable. The value of the table lies in the comparison of numbers for different months and years within the same geographic division.

Western Livestock and Range Report, September, 1930

Range feed in the Western States is short because of lack of moisture during the summer months but livestock are generally in good condition according to the monthly livestock and range report of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

Ranges.—Continued dry weather during August resulted in short range feed in several western States although August rains improved the feed outlook in Montana, North Dakota, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, western Kansas, Nebraska, and parts of other States. Ranges are very short and dry in Oklahoma and Texas with conditions poor and below average in Washington, Oregon, California, Wyoming, and the Dakotas. Stock water is generally ample with some shortage in extreme western States. The condition of ranges is 81% of normal compared with 82% last month, 83% a year ago and the 5-year average of 87.5%.

The hay crop is generally lighter than last year and short in Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, and the western Dakotas. Considerable grain has been cut for winter feed in States where the hay shortage is the most acute.

Cattle.—Cattle are in good condition but slightly lower than a month ago. Oklahoma, Texas and Idaho show the greatest drop in condition. Improvment has been made in Montana, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Nevada, where recent rains have caused better range conditions. Continued drought and a feed shortage may result in earlier movement from some areas. Where feed is available and financial conditions permit the tendency is to hold rather than sell at the present unfavorable prices. There is little evidence of restocking. The condition of cattle and calves is 86% of normal compared with 87% last month, 87% a year ago, and the 5-year average of 90.4%.

Index Numbers of Prices of Eggs, Chickens, and Chicken Ration and Ratio of Egg and Chicken Prices to Cost of Chicken Ration

[100=average prices August 15, 1923–1927]

Date	Price of feeds in poultry ration	Egg prices	Chicken prices	Ratio of egg to feed prices[1]	Ratio of chicken to feed prices[2]
Aug. 15, 1923	88	91	97	103	110
Aug. 15, 1924	107	101	98	94	92
Aug. 15, 1925	110	116	101	105	92
Aug. 15, 1926	91	102	108	112	119
Aug. 15, 1927	103	90	96	87	93
Aug. 15, 1928	100	106	105	106	105
Aug. 15, 1929	102	115	111	113	109
Aug. 15, 1930	85	80	84	94	99

[1] Egg-price index divided by feed-price index.
[2] Chicken-price index divided by feed-price index.

Tobacco Production, by Types

Flue-Cured.—Conditions in the Old Belt where harvesting is still in progress were materially lower on September 1 than on August 1, especially in the Virginia portion. The production forecast for type 11 as of September 1 is 243,910,000 pounds compared with 272,630,000 pounds on August 1. The forecast for all flue-cured tobacco, however, is 772,744,000 pounds compared with 758,720,000 pounds on August 1, and 750,729,000 pounds produced in 1929. Extensive hail damage is reported in Pittsylvania and Halifax Counties, Va.

Fire-Cured.—The total production of fire-cured tobacco indicated by conditions on September 1 is 153,500,000 pounds compared with 172,154,000 pounds forecast on August 1, and 183,087,000 pounds harvested in 1929. These indications are especially significant in view of the increased acreage of these types set out this year. All types participate in the declines that have resulted from the continued drought.

In Virginia, type 21 is now forecast at 19,800,000 pounds compared with 23,426,000 pounds on August 1, and 22,800,000 pounds harvested in 1929. In western Kentucky and Tennessee prospects for type 22 have declined from 96,848,000 pounds on August 1 to 89,000,000 pounds on September 1, whereas the production last year was 104,260,000 pounds. Type 23 suffered an even greater setback, from 42,880,000 pounds on August 1 to 36,000,000 pounds on September 1, compared with 46,535,000 pounds produced last year. Type 24 shows an increase in reported condition, though a nominal decline in probable yield is reported.

Light Air-Cured.—The burley outlook is especially low, notwithstanding the improved condition of late-planted crops resulting from August showers. Production is forecast at 264,807,000 pounds compared with 293,033,000 pounds on August 1 and 334,619,000 pounds produced in 1929. Observations over nearly a thousand miles of travel in central Kentucky, embracing 29 counties, revealed that yields of 1,000 pounds to the acre will this year be rare, whereas in normal seasons yields of 1,800 to 2,000 pounds are not at all uncommon. In a majority of the fields observed, yields will run from 300 to 600 pounds, while complete failures are not at all uncommon. Failures are particularly numerous in portions of Harrison, Pendleton, and Owen Counties where scenes of barren desolation abound. In Garrard where much fine tobacco is normally produced, the yield will be abnormally low.

The quality of burley tobacco from central Kentucky will be variously affected by the weather conditions. Many of the early crops yellowed prematurely and were harvested in an unripe condition. Many crops that had begun to fire took on additional growth as a result of showers. A fair proportion of the late tobacco received rain before commencing to yellow and if allowed to mature should be of good quality. Some of these fields, however, are being cut before the ripening process has been completed.

Altogether the percentage of good to excellent quality is expected to be low.

Maryland tobacco, which suffered a sharp decline in condition during July, has further receded. Production prospects on September 1 are reported at 18,000,000 pounds compared with 25,200,000 forecast on August 1, and compared with 25,600,000 pounds harvested from a smaller acreage in 1929.

Dark Air-Cured.—One-sucker tobacco, acreage of which was increased this year, is estimated to produce 25,000,000 pounds, a reduction of approximately 2,000,000 pounds from the August 1 indications. This compares with 29,344,000 pounds produced in the three States of Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee last year.

Type 36, Green River and Henderson air-cured, is forecast at 23,000,000 pounds, the same as on August 1, but 4,390,000 less than the crop of 1929.

Virginia Sun-Cured shows a condition of 43%, 19 points lower than on August 1, indicating a production of 3,150,000 pounds compared with 3,819,000 reported on August 1 and 4,150,000 produced in 1929.

Cigar types.—The production of cigar tobacco forecast by conditions on September 1 is 159,636,000 pounds compared with 161,128,000 pounds on August 1 and 161,842,000 pounds produced in 1929. Within this slight change in total production forecast, however, significant changes have occurred in various producing districts. New England prospects have been reduced from 41,988,000 pounds on August 1 to 40,152,000 pounds on September 1, compared with 38,684,000 pounds produced in 1929. The loss during August was due primarily to severe hail damage to the sun-grown types.

Pennsylvania tobacco lost rapidly during August, the indications on September 1 being for a crop of 37,905,000 pounds compared with 47,880,000 pounds forecast on August 1 and 47,601,000 pounds harvested last year.

The Miami Valley filler crop, on the other hand, improved in condition from 67% on August 1 to 76% on September 1, the indications on the latter date being for a production of 27,605,000 pounds compared with 23,835,000 pounds on August 1, and 21,216,000 pounds produced in 1929.

The Wisconsin binder crop declined 14 points in condition during August, a change from a condition of 91% on August 1, indicating a production of 48,000,000 pounds, to 77% on September 1, indicating a production of 46,000,000 pounds. The indications are that Wisconsin tobacco will be small but relatively heavy.

Acreage and Production of Tobacco, by Types

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage		Condition Sept. 1, 1930	Change during August	Production	
		Final, 1929	Preliminary, 1930			Final 1929	Indicated 1930
Class 1, flue-cured:		*Acres*	*Acres*	*P. ct.*		*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Old Belt	11	436,000	443,000	64	−5	286,425	243,910
Virginia	11	126,000	131,000	46	−14	79,965	60,910
North Carolina	11	310,000	312,000	71	−2	206,460	183,000
East North Carolina Belt	12	394,800	407,000	76	−1	248,220	280,000
South Carolina Belt	13	187,200	194,800	78	−3	121,745	138,730
North Carolina	13	54,200	61,800	79	−3	38,753	44,300
South Carolina	13	133,000	133,000	75	−3	82,992	94,430
Georgia and Florida Belt	14	116,700	128,200	79	−2	94,339	110,104
Georgia	14	108,600	119,000	78	−3	88,184	103,224
Florida	14	8,100	8,600	87	+3	6,155	6,880
Total	11–14	1,134,700	1,173,000	72	−3	750,729	772,744
Class 2, fire-cured:							
Virginia	21	30,000	36,000	42	−18	22,800	19,800
Clarksville and Hopkinsville	22	127,500	131,900	60	+1	104,260	89,000
Kentucky	22	56,500	58,500	59	−1	47,460	38,000
Tennessee	22	71,000	73,400	60	+1	56,800	51,000
Paducah	23	54,000	59,900	42	−10	46,535	36,000
Kentucky	23	47,000	51,500	41	−10	40,655	31,000
Tennessee	23	7,000	8,400	50	−11	5,880	5,000
Henderson stemming (Ky.)	24	11,300	12,000	63	+7	9,492	8,700
Total	21–24	222,800	239,800	53	−4	183,087	153,500
Class 3A, air-cured (light):							
Burley	31	429,400	461,100	54	+5	334,619	264,807
Ohio	31	21,600	17,400	55	+15	17,798	11,136
Indiana	31	14,400	15,200	49	−1	11,033	7,350
Missouri	31	4,500	5,200	65	−4	4,050	4,420
Virginia	31	6,400	5,300	69	+7	6,950	7,140
West Virginia	31	8,500	12,800	46	+10	6,588	5,880
North Carolina	31	5,000	6,200	68	−4	4,160	4,250
Kentucky	31	319,000	329,000	47	+2	242,440	172,800
Tennessee	31	50,000	70,000	66	+1	41,600	51,831
Southern Maryland	32	32,000	36,000	42	−15	25,600	18,000
Total	31–32	461,400	497,100	53	+3	360,219	282,807
Class 3B, air-cured (dark):							
One Sucker	35	35,100	37,600	57	−4	29,344	25,000
Indiana	35	4,800	4,800	42	−7	4,000	2,000
Kentucky	35	26,000	28,500	61	−2	21,840	20,000
Tennessee	35	4,300	4,300	50	−8	3,504	3,000
Green River (Kentucky)	36	33,000	33,000	58	+6	27,390	23,000
Virginia sun-cured	37	6,100	6,700	43	−19	4,150	3,150
Total	35–37	74,200	77,300	56	−2	60,884	51,150
Cigar:							
Massachusetts		7,500	7,800	86	−5	10,845	9,672
Connecticut		20,500	25,400	86	−1	27,839	30,480
New York		800	800	65	−15	800	780
Pennsylvania		38,700	39,900	50	−10	47,601	37,905
Georgia		1,400	1,400	78	−2	1,686	1,600
Florida		4,200	3,700	86	+7	4,915	3,944
Ohio-Indiana		29,300	30,800	76	+9	21,216	27,605
Wisconsin		37,000	40,000	77	−14	45,140	46,000
Minnesota		1,500	1,550	79	−1	1,800	1,650
Total		140,900	151,300	73	−7	161,842	159,636
Miscellaneous:							
Eastern Ohio		2,000	1,000	38	−2	1,942	650
Louisiana		1,000	1,000	80	0	378	460
Total		3,000	2,000	59	−1	2,320	1,110
United States total (all types)		2,037,000	2,140,500	63.6	−1.3	1,519,081	1,420,947

Pecan Production

The production of pecans indicated by condition September 1 is about 30,460,000 pounds compared with 38,000,000 last year and about 60,000,000 in 1928. Crop prospects are much worse than the poor condition of last year in the western native pecan belt but are much better than last year's very poor condition in the eastern belt, where improved types are mainly grown. Production in the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Illinois, and Missouri, producing mainly wild nuts, promises to be about 57% as great as last year, while in the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, producing mainly improved nuts, production will be 25% greater than last year. In Mississippi and Louisiana, producing both improved and wild types, production promises to be increased about 70%.

Pecan conditions have fallen slightly during August from the low condition of 41.2, reported on the 1st of that month, to 40.3 on September 1, compared with a 6-year average, September 1 condition of 50. Texas reports the very low condition of 33 compared with a 6-year average of 43 on September 1, and Oklahoma and Arkansas show 41, which is 10 to 15 below the September 1 usual condition. Conditions in Georgia are given at 46, and in Florida at 48, against 62 and 65 usual at this date. Mississippi 53, Alabama 57, and South Carolina 60, are all below the usual by several per cent. Louisiana stands at about the usual September average, 57.

Pecan Production, 1924–1929

State	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930, Sept. 1 forecast
	1,000 lbs	*1,000 lbs*	*1,000 lbs*	*1,000 lbs*	*1,000 lbs*	*1,000 lbs*	*1,000 lbs*
North Carolina	474	213	711	711	630	664	500
South Carolina	1,337	860	1,624	1,157	1,100	917	1,150
Georgia	1,375	6,105	7,405	3,403	7,600	2,860	2,860
Florida	1,301	1,916	1,516	1,144	2,000	400	700
Alabama	1,686	2,205	3,457	1,609	3,000	1,504	2,700
Eastern	6,173	11,299	14,713	8,024	14,330	6,345	7,910
Illinois	155	23	280	90	18	90	200
Missouri	904	1,195	2,192	493	394	1,184	750
Arkansas	1,000	2,100	3,000	1,500	1,695	1,056	800
Mississippi	1,932	5,094	5,200	3,200	6,300	2,500	3,500
Louisiana	2,197	5,530	5,530	2,651	5,000	1,454	3,300
Central	6,188	13,942	16,202	7,934	13,407	6,284	8,550
Oklahoma	5,780	7,008	10,310	4,686	4,440	7,880	5,590
Texas	7,000	5,300	41,900	9,600	27,448	17,496	8,500
Western	12,780	12,308	52,210	14,286	31,888	25,376	14,000
U. S. total	25,141	37,549	83,125	30,244	59,625	38,005	30,460

Number of Persons Employed per Farm on Farms of Crop Reporters, July 1–September 1, 1929 and 1930, by Geographic Divisions

Family Labor

Month and year	United States	North Atlantic	North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western
July 1, 1929	2.61	1.78	1.85	3.50	4.19	1.82
Aug. 1, 1929	2.65	1.76	1.86	3.88	4.09	1.93
Sept. 1, 1929	2.50	1.71	1.75	3.50	3.91	1.92
July 1, 1930	2.64	1.71	1.81	3.60	4.33	1.90
Aug. 1, 1930	2.48	1.76	1.88	3.31	3.81	1.96
Sept. 1, 1930	2.49	1.66	1.71	3.33	4.08	1.88

Hired Farm Labor

Month and year	United States	North Atlantic	North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western
July 1, 1929	1.39	1.20	0.71	2.29	1.91	2.04
Aug.1 , 1929	1.30	1.31	.79	2.00	1.49	2.07
Sept. 1, 1929	1.24	1.11	.65	1.95	1.69	1.89
July 1, 1930	1.36	1.25	.69	2.06	1.91	2.08
Aug. 1, 1939	1.26	1.27	.66	1.83	1.61	2.20
Sept. 1, 1930	1.19	1.18	.57	1.71	1.62	2.16

Family and Hired Labor Combined

Month and year	United States	North Atlantic	North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western
July 1, 1929	3.99	2.99	2.56	5.79	6.10	3.86
Aug. 1, 1929	3.95	3.06	2.65	5.87	5.57	4.00
Sept. 1, 1929	3.74	2.82	2.40	5.45	5.60	3.80
July 1, 1930	3.99	2.95	2.50	5.65	6.25	3.97
Aug. 1, 1930	3.75	3.03	2.53	5.14	5.41	4.16
Sept. 1, 1930	3.69	2.84	2.29	5.04	5.70	4.03

Livestock and Meat Situation, July, 1930

Meat production in July from Federally inspected slaughter, amounting to 1,066,000,000 pounds, was 5.2% smaller than in July last year. Increases of 10.8% in lamb and mutton, 2.7% in veal, and 2.1% in beef were more than offset by a decrease of 10.7% in pork.

Total production for the first seven months of 1930 was 3.7% smaller than in the corresponding period of 1929. Twenty per cent more lamb and mutton and 1.8% more veal were produced but this was more than offset by decreases of 0.9% and 6.8% in the production of beef and pork respectively.

The average prices paid by packers for all livestock in July were considerably lower than in the corresponding month in 1929. The declines amounted to 21.7% on hogs, 29.5% on sheep and lambs, 29.8% on calves and 32.8% on cattle. The average prices during the first 7 months of 1930 were lower than those in the corresponding period of 1929 by 7.6% on hogs, 14.8% on cattle, 19.2% on calves, and 30.6% on sheep.

Total apparent consumption of meat in July was 4.5% smaller than in July 1929. Pork and lard exports during the month were 21.7% smaller than in July 1929 but they amounted to 12.6% of the July production. Exports of these products during the first seven months of 1930 were 10.5% smaller than those in the corresponding period in 1929 and represented 13.4% of the total pork production during those months. This is about the same proportion of the production that was exported in the corresponding months of the past three years.

Amount of Federally Inspected Meats Apparently Available for Consumption, Per Capita

July, 1930, with Comparisons

	Beef and veal		Pork (including lard)		Lamb and mutton		Total	
	Total	Per capita[1]	Total	Per capita[1]	Total	Per capita[1]	Total	Per capita[1]
	Million lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Million lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Million lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Million lbs.*	*Lbs.*
July, 1930	415	3.4	558	4.5	52	0.42	1,025	8.3
June, 1930	386	3.1	573	4.7	48	.39	1,007	8.2
Increase or decrease	+29	+.3	−15	−.2	+4	+.03	+18	+.1
Per cent	+7.6		−2.7		+9.0		+1.8	
July, 1930	415	3.4	558	4.5	52	.42	1,025	8.3
July, 1929	420	3.5	604	5.0	48	.39	1,072	8.8
Increase or decrease	−5	−.1	−46	−.5	+4	+.03	−47	−.5
Per cent	−1.2		−7.7		+9.5		−4.4	

[1] Per capita consumption and per cent increase or decrease computed on full number of pounds.

Estimated Yield and Production of Animal By-Products From Slaughter Under Federal Inspection

July, 1930, with Comparisons

Class	Average weight per animal		Per cent of live weight		Production				
	July 1, 1929, to June, 30, 1930	July, 1930	July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930	July, 1930	July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930	July, 5-yr. average	July, 1929	July, 1930	Per cent July, 1930, is of average
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*P. ct.*
Edible beef fat[1]	38.33	40.86	4.03	4.31	315,613	28,363	27,850	28,862	101.76
Edible beef offal	31.64	31.04	3.33	3.28	260,141	22,265	21,829	21,926	98.48
Cattle hides	62.71	61.93	6.59	6.34	519,337	48,523	43,700	43,954	90.58
Edible calf fat[1]	1.31	1.22	0.74	0.66	5,686	515	482	458	88.93
Edible calf offal	7.24	7.39	4.06	3.99	31,725	2,754	2,694	2,772	100.65
Lard[2]	35.84	38.19	15.43	15.28	1,668,329	123,219	139,693	121,351	98.48
Edible hog offal	7.43	7.60	3.20	3.04	345,577	21,759	28,605	24,150	110.99
Pork trimmings	14.57	15.92	6.26	6.37	676,019	45,071	57,999	50,587	112.24
Inedible hog grease[2]	2.74	2.98	1.18	1.19	128,023	9,890	10,862	9,498	96.04
Sheep edible fat[1]	1.87	1.60	2.24	2.10	28,471	1,917	2,168	2,256	117.68
Sheep edible offal	2.12	2.13	2.54	2.79	32,271	2,058	2,481	3,003	145.92

[1] Unrendered.

[2] Rendered.

Statistical Report of the Livestock and Meat Situation, July, 1930, with Comparisons

Item	Unit	July			Total or average, January-July		
		3-year average [1]	1929	1930	3-year average [1]	1929	1930
Cattle, Calves, Beef, and Veal							
Inspected slaughter:							
Cattle	Number	703,646	706,084	709,739	4,896,703	4,617,126	4,577,492
Calves	do	359,564	362,623	375,496	2,810,159	2,682,880	2,698,331
Carcasses condemned:							
Cattle	do	4,485	4,405	3,364	36,039	32,097	29,151
Calves	do	441	495	401	6,042	5,634	5,967
Average live weight:							
Cattle	Pound	950.96	947.15	947.14	954.84	961.52	956.01
Calves	do	187.89	188.47	185.41	166.15	166.27	166.99
Average dressed weight:							
Cattle	do	515.95	518.75	526.19	520.85	527.44	526.98
Calves	do	104.97	106.33	105.41	95.79	99.04	96.94
Total dressed weight (carcass, not including condemned):							
Beef	1,000 lbs	360,756	363,996	371,687	2,530,425	2,417,469	2,396,213
Veal	do	37,699	38,505	39,539	268,024	256,577	260,268
Storage, beginning of month:							
Fresh beef	do	25,425	35,759	46,849	47,663	57,771	62,563
Cured beef	do	17,258	16,296	20,072	21,243	19,853	24,063
Storage, end of month:							
Fresh beef	do	22,844	31,085	45,830	41,194	51,204	58,068
Cured beef	do	15,187	14,845	18,761	19,966	18,85	22,935
Exports: [2]							
Fresh beef and veal	do	269	360	384	1,519	2,040	[3] 2,153
Cured beef	do	1,457	1,688	1,539	7,272	6,712	7,734
Canned beef	do	198	243	70	1,608	1,556	1,268
Oleo oil and stearin [4]	do	5,895	5,527	4,120	45,897	40,833	32,506
Tallow	do	703	681	512	2,634	1,751	3,519
Imports:							
Fresh beef and veal	do	4,631	4,149	443	20,219	24,203	7,803
Beef and veal, pickled or cured	do	(5)	863	420	----------	3,561	2,043
Beef, canned	do	4,862	8,845	2,836	36,946	57,575	44,195
Receipts, cattle and calves [6]	Thousand	1,619	1,659	1,512	11,419	10,774	10,044
Stocker and feeder shipments [6]	do	169	173	199	1,412	1,390	1,333
Cattle on farms January 1	do	----------	55,467	57,967	----------	----------	----------
Price per 100 pounds:							
Cattle, average cost for slaughter	Dollar	10.73	11.66	7.84	10.14	11.12	9.47
Calves, average cost for slaughter	do	12.08	13.01	9.13	11.93	13.15	10.63
Cattle, good steers, Chicago	do	13.98	14.60	9.98	13.20	13.91	12.64
Veal calves, Chicago	do	13.59	14.20	10.68	12.77	13.59	10.86
Beef carcasses, good grade, eastern markets	do	22.05	23.91	15.24	19.87	21.27	18.83
Veal carcasses, good grade, eastern markets	do	22.41	24.95	18.78	21.56	23.49	20.29
Hogs, Pork, and Pork Products							
Inspected slaughter, hogs	Number	3,337,220	3,596,780	3,187,276	28,695,905	28,772,219	26,606,971
Carcasses condemned	do	10,788	12,163	9,710	87,541	83,198	74,953
Average live weight	Pound	247.49	250.01	249.90	233.50	233.50	233.99
Average dressed weight	do	186.75	188.56	189.87	177.62	176.65	177.67
Total dressed weight (carcass not including condemned)	1,000 lbs	622,211	675,915	603,324	5,065,921	5,050,212	4,705,138
Lard per 100 pounds live weight	Pound	15.71	15.59	15.28	15.95	16.09	15.55
Storage, beginning of month:							
Fresh pork	1,000 lbs	251,430	247,815	174,240	226,896	252,518	184,131
Cured pork	do	615,761	594,122	504,981	568,042	606,239	517,689
Lard	do	187,165	190,699	120,322	132,986	163,853	104,535
Storage, end of month:							
Fresh pork	do	229,906	229,397	157,167	242,829	263,602	185,858
Cured pork	do	595,031	584,957	494,277	593,470	615,772	520,313
Lard	do	195,695	203,010	118,353	151,892	180,681	109,715
Exports:							
Fresh pork	do	561	789	440	6,150	6,805	11,685
Cured pork	do	27,824	28,093	21,973	181,901	197,231	174,281
Canned pork	do	707	957	618	5,464	6,031	8,236
Sausage	do	510	525	360	4,006	3,479	2,782
Lard	do	56,524	66,440	52,442	460,016	493,270	435,346
Imports:							
Fresh pork	do	307	139	33	5,059	2,640	876
Pork, pickled, salted, and other	do	(5)	156	55	----------	1,423	826
Prepared or preserved hams, shoulders, and bacon	do	(5)	136	127	----------	1,250	1,076
Receipts of hogs [6]	Thousand	3,076	3,257	2,918	26,516	25,768	24,476
Stocker and feeder shipments [6]	do	41	38	30	467	389	326
Hogs on farms January 1	do	----------	56,880	52,600	----------	----------	----------
Price per 100 pounds:							
Average cost for slaughter	Dollar	10.27	11.09	8.68	10.00	10.54	9.74
At Chicago—Live hogs, medium weight	do	10.81	11.69	9.38	10.28	10.89	10.06
At eastern markets—							
Fresh pork loins, 10-15 pounds	do	22.51	24.53	20.81	20.36	21.52	21.31
Shoulders, skinned	do	16.39	18.71	16.24	15.99	17.41	16.93
Picnics, 6-8 pounds	do	15.88	17.32	14.80	15.00	16.05	15.33
Butts, Boston style	do	20.05	23.20	19.18	19.26	20.97	20.30
Bacon, breakfast, No. 1, sweet pickle cure, 8-10 pounds	do	23.74	24.90	23.32	23.34	22.45	23.06
Hams, smoked, No. 2, 12-14 pounds	do	23.77	26.68	22.85	23.10	23.95	22.90
Lard, hardwood tubs	do	13.46	13.40	11.42	13.32	13.27	11.71
Sheep, Lamb, and Mutton							
Inspected slaughter, sheep and lambs	Number	1,114,990	1,254,810	1,411,235	7,432,374	7,792,924	9,232,886
Carcasses condemned	do	1,184	1,686	1,205	8,196	9,703	8,771
Average live weight	Pound	76.81	77.69	76.35	82.59	83.25	84.11
Average dressed weight	do	37.05	37.35	36.78	39.13	39.21	39.68
Total dressed weight (carcass not including condemned)	1,000 lbs	41,282	40,804	51,861	290,300	304,585	365,424
Storage, fresh lamb and mutton:							
Beginning of month	do	2,123	3,061	4,820	3,125	3,435	5,031
End of month	do	1,874	2,639	4,476	2,698	3,009	4,911
Exports, fresh lamb and mutton [2]	do	234	267	137	640	604	1,192
Imports, fresh lamb and mutton	do	276	584	6	2,218	3,800	346
Receipts of sheep [6]	Thousand	1,895	2,112	2,296	12,341	12,986	14,947
Stocker and feeder shipments [6]	do	227	231	206	1,269	1,303	1,024
Sheep on farms January 1	do	----------	47,509	48,913	----------	----------	----------
Price per 100 pounds:							
Average cost for slaughter	Dollar	13.19	12.95	9.13	14.14	14.54	10.09
At Chicago—							
Lambs, 90 pounds down, good and choice [7]	do	14.63	14.31	10.13	15.21	15.76	11.01
Sheep, medium to choice	do	6.13	5.85	3.13	7.94	8.15	5.01
At eastern markets—							
Lamb, carcasses, good grade	do	28.55	29.09	22.39	28.11	29.14	22.85
Mutton, good grade	do	15.89	15.66	11.05	16.46	16.82	12.69

[1] 1927, 1928, and 1929.
[2] Including reexports.
[3] Does not include reexports for February. Correct figure not available at this date.
[4] Beginning January, 1930, lard stearin excluded.
[5] Not reported prior to January, 1928.
[6] Public stockyards.
[7] Prior to July 1, 1930, lambs 84 pounds down.

Classification of Livestock Slaughtered in the United States [1]

	Cattle			Swine			Sheep and lambs	
	Steers	Cows and heifers	Bulls and stags	Barrows	Sows	Stags and boars	Lambs and yearlings	Sheep
1929	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
January	47.54	49.44	3.02	52.48	47.15	0.37	92.59	7.41
February	49.01	48.06	2.93	53.08	46.53	.39	93.12	6.88
March	50.95	45.66	3.39	51.41	48.04	.55	94.15	5.85
April	54.79	41.44	3.77	49.37	49.75	.88	91.56	8.44
May	53.75	41.21	5.04	48.51	50.70	.79	87.12	12.88
June	52.04	42.45	5.51	46.60	52.72	.68	89.94	10.06
July	52.05	42.98	4.97	38.79	60.57	.64	91.96	8.04
August	50.34	45.59	4.07	39.30	60.12	.58	91.39	8.61
September	48.59	47.77	3.64	42.02	57.48	.50	91.44	8.56
October	42.87	53.52	3.61	45.81	53.65	.54	91.21	8.79
November	39.64	56.69	3.67	47.90	51.54	.56	89.68	10.32
December	44.55	51.01	4.44	49.77	49.75	.48	91.65	8.35
Average	48.63	47.38	3.99	47.68	51.76	.56	91.23	8.77
1930								
January	46.39	50.04	3.57	52.21	47.27	.52	91.70	8.30
February	47.68	48.59	3.73	53.54	46.04	.42	93.21	6.79
March	51.49	45.28	3.23	52.37	47.01	.62	95.16	4.84
April	53.17	43.03	3.80	49.13	50.00	.87	95.30	4.70
May	56.02	40.14	3.84	47.85	51.46	.69	93.22	6.78
June	54.56	40.88	4.56	43.43	55.88	.69	92.90	7.10
July	57.94	38.39	3.67	38.83	60.48	.69	95.42	4.58

[1] Based on reports from about 600 packers and slaughterers whose slaughterings equaled nearly 75% of total slaughtered under Federal inspection.

Sources of Livestock Slaughtered in the United States [1]

	Cattle		Calves		Swine		Sheep and lambs	
	Purchased in public stockyards	Other sources	Purchased in public stockyards	Other sources	Purchased in public stockyards	Other sources	Purchased in public stockyards	Other sources
1929	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
January	89.71	10.29	82.79	17.21	58.74	41.26	85.80	14.20
February	89.62	10.38	83.87	16.13	57.04	42.96	86.37	13.63
March	88.57	11.43	83.55	16.45	60.20	39.80	83.16	16.84
April	88.69	11.31	85.35	14.65	62.31	37.69	81.10	18.90
May	87.99	12.01	84.47	15.53	61.38	38.62	76.72	23.28
June	86.84	13.16	82.02	17.98	60.38	39.62	84.93	15.07
July	87.77	12.23	82.90	17.10	62.04	37.96	83.19	16.81
August	89.67	10.33	83.72	16.28	61.47	38.53	85.86	14.14
September	89.61	10.39	84.42	15.58	63.66	36.34	85.02	14.98
October	90.08	9.92	82.83	17.17	62.21	37.79	84.72	15.28
November	89.50	10.50	83.01	16.99	57.40	42.60	84.79	15.21
December	87.89	12.11	81.64	18.36	54.80	45.20	86.45	13.55
Average	88.90	11.10	83.45	16.55	59.79	40.21	83.99	16.01
1930								
January	88.82	11.18	83.70	16.30	58.21	41.79	89.11	10.89
February	87.87	12.13	82.40	17.60	60.49	39.51	88.12	11.88
March	88.19	11.81	81.71	18.29	61.77	38.23	87.85	12.15
April	88.35	11.65	82.43	17.57	61.46	38.54	86.08	13.92
May	88.07	11.93	82.37	17.63	58.98	41.02	78.11	21.89
June	89.04	10.96	80.95	19.05	63.35	36.65	83.41	16.59
July	88.77	11.23	82.22	17.78	60.45	39.55	85.61	14.39

[1] Based on reports from about 600 packers and slaughterers whose slaughterings equaled nearly 75% of total slaughtered under Federal inspection.

Report of Hides and Skins

July 31, 1930, With Comparisons

Kind	Stocks on hand—				Stocks disposed of during—		
	July 31, 1930	June 30, 1930	July 31, 1929	Average, July 31, 1927, 1928, and 1929	July, 1930	July, 1929	Average, July, 1927, 1928, and 1929
Cattle	3,950,944	4,076,528	3,535,509	3,432,530	1,159,517	1488,035	1,516,485
Calf and kip	3,415,272	3,873,311	3,625,342	3,774,149	1,041,486	1,177,302	1,191,832
Sheep and lamb	13,634,989	12,969,002	9,258,036	8,594,369	2,620,428	2,234,458	2,211,163
Goat and kid	14,358,538	14,547,343	12,041,429	10,743,453	1,121,471	1,353,159	1,333,460

Animals Slaughtered under Federal Meat Inspection

August, 1930

Station	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Goats	Swine
Baltimore	7,707	1,577	5,163	--------	49,958
Buffalo	7,910	2,177	7,807	--------	58,431
Chicago	129,461	43,034	239,302	--------	423,261
Cincinnati	15,581	7,091	14,855	--------	68,164
Cleveland	6,126	5,906	15,036	--------	48,493
Denver	6,426	1,679	16,595	--------	16,534
Detroit	6,094	4,949	9,330	--------	71,627
Fort Worth	28,268	30,110	14,449	589	16,725
Indianapolis	13,859	3,318	8,513	--------	66,270
Kansas City	72,768	22,452	109,958	2	141,987
Milwaukee	12,172	21,438	8,546	--------	86,842
National Stock Yards	32,375	13,159	34,807	7	64,566
New York	29,088	55,733	275,722	--------	54,684
Omaha	67,804	5,144	186,722	4	150,111
Philadelphia	6,368	8,400	24,248	--------	60,199
St. Louis	14,019	9,909	8,283	4	99,684
Sioux City	31,249	1,757	60,490	6	84,531
South St. Joseph	32,774	6,169	91,931	14	58,632
South St. Paul	35,159	32,317	47,708	1	106,564
Wichita	6,092	2,141	4,078	4	30,223
All other stations	138,633	84,527	229,687	194	966,556
Total: August, 1930	699,933	362,987	1,413,315	822	2,724,047
August, 1929	725,714	337,969	1,298,048	2,510	3,129,991
8 months ended August, 1930	5,277,425	3,061,318	10,646,201	5,317	29,331,018
8 months ended August, 1929	5,342,840	3,020,849	9,090,972	14,710	31,902,210

Horses slaughtered:

August, 1930	11,848
August, 1929	14,982
8 months ended August, 1930	76,206
8 months ended August 1929	73,231

Supplementary Federal Meat Inspection Report, July, 1930

Inspections of lard at all establishments, 138,812,136 inspection pounds; compound and other substitutes, 36,851,155 inspection pounds; sausage, 68,596,405 inspection pounds

Corresponding inspections for July, 1929: Lard, 156,884,758 inspection pounds; compound and other substitutes, 34,906,715 inspection pounds; sausage 73,592,155 inspection pounds

(These totals of inspection pounds do not represent actual production, as the same product may have been inspected and recorded more than once in the process of manufacture.)

Extent of Tuberculosis in Animals Slaughtered at Three Important Markets, July, 1930

Station	Total slaughter	Retained for tuberculosis		
		Total	Passed for cooking	Condemned
CATTLE				
Chicago	140,326	3,548	86	419
Kansas City	70,243	129	3	23
Omaha	79,478	363	14	49
SWINE				
Chicago	520,317	67,914	1,005	849
Kansas City	177,413	11,086	194	134
Omaha	216,558	21,055	278	185

Condemnations of Carcasses, June, 1930

Cause	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Swine
Emaciation	309	66	406	28
Hog cholera	--------	--------	--------	464
Inflammatory diseases	824	142	381	2,228
Immaturity	--------	133	--------	--------
Tuberculosis	1,353	49	--------	3,941
Other causes	850	160	493	3,809
Total	3,336	550	1,280	10,470

Lard: Estimated Production and Consumption from Federally Inspected Slaughter

Item	July, 1930	June, 1930	July, 1929
Production 1,000 lbs	121,351	133,563	139,693
Storage beginning of month do	120,322	115,270	199,699
Storage end of month do	118,353	120,322	203,010
Exports (refined and neutral) do	52,442	57,698	66,440
Apparent consumption do	70,878	70,813	69,942
Per capita consumption pounds	0.58	0.58	0.58

Receipts and Disposition of Livestock at Public Stockyards for August

[65 markets]

Market	Cattle (excluding calves)								Calves							
	Receipts		Local slaughter		Stocker and feeder shipments		Total shipments		Receipts		Local slaughter		Stocker and feeder shipments		Total shipments	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
Amarillo, Tex	2,990	2,342			1,046	1,698	2,990	2,342	(1)	(1)			(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Atlanta, Ga	2,840	3,354	1,423	1,461			1,459	1,374	439	460	187	168			280	149
Baltimore, Md	13,429	17,539	7,805	10,012	356	501	5,624	7,547	5,844	8,411	3,265	5,776			2,559	2,635
Birmingham, Ala	(2)	855	(2)	375	(2)		(2)	482	(2)		(2)		(2)		(2)	
Boston, Mass	2,856	2,796	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	4,660	5,167	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Buffalo, N. Y	21,565	16,442	11,357	7,201	467	116	10,430	9,527	24,580	24,266	4,823	4,466			20,021	19,549
Chattanooga, Tenn	1,370	963	860	817	510	146	510	146								
Cheyenne, Wyo	960	884					966	884								
Chicago, Ill	189,284	172,330	132,240	126,161	12,593	5,267	57,044	46,169	41,971	44,734	40,330	44,262			1,091	472
Cincinnati, Ohio	21,815	24,048	14,133	18,673	1,252	1,399	7,682	5,345	9,356	10,721	5,189	6,929		7	4,167	3,792
Cleveland, Ohio	8,476	9,222	8,091	8,450	73		385	330	10,638	12,164	10,056	10,736	70		582	1,262
Dallas, Tex	1,654	1,578	1,712	1,666					2,440	1,412	2,442	1,364				
Dayton, Ohio	1,629	1,462	1,471	1,469			158	53	628	707	628	707				
Denver, Colo	20,057	14,411	9,390	8,720	6,757	3,979	10,610	5,945	3,434	2,909	2,175	1,909	971	771	971	792
Detroit, Mich	9,973	8,162	8,878	7,366	342	84	1,095	796	10,272	11,638	8,566	8,686			1,706	2,952
East St. Louis, Ill	92,897	84,635	29,197	29,847	10,618	5,777	63,700	54,788	35,787	40,758	11,567	15,503	2	76	24,220	25,255
El Paso, Tex	2,615	4,998	1,127	689	1,185	1,074	1,488	4,219	441	4,726	369	619		45	132	4,177
Evansville, Ind	3,279	3,180	2,505	1,990	814	806	837	1,145	3,844	4,797	3,707	4,434	142	383	140	383
Fort Wayne, Ind	916	586	672	427	7	34	237	167	935	1,107	97	143	18		838	966
Fort Worth, Tex	60,707	59,019	27,414	25,628	12,462	5,532	17,024	18,456	52,359	38,761	34,367	27,066	1,750	2,346	14,493	27,217
Indianapolis, Ind	21,822	18,759	16,160	13,991	2,014	2,289	5,542	4,608	14,373	15,788	4,468	4,565			9,905	11,223
Jacksonville, Fla	1,131	478	829	375		11	300	98	277	158	197	100		16		51
Jersey City, N. J	15,534	16,435	15,534	16,435					28,716	39,134	28,716	39,184				
Kansas City, Mo	160,411	144,352	71,106	63,856	57,416	38,736	96,983	74,716	34,362	38,765	19,048	21,440	6,529	2,660	11,758	10,104
Knoxville, Tenn	1,331	1,043	983	933	351	110	351	110	373	383	373	383				
La Fayette, Ind	655	562	338	334	175	25	274	260	583	830	80	220	23	27	449	593
Lancaster, Pa	22,340	18,956	10,994	10,543	11,346	3,435	11,346	8,407	2,609	3,946	1,028	2,365			1,581	1,581
Laredo, Tex	582	392	229	335	91		353	57	291	246	40	207	105		101	9
Los Angeles, Calif	14,866	12,921	14,560	12,744	996	393	996	393	4,999	4,541	4,777	4,459	38	113	38	113
Louisville, Ky	11,834	9,613	5,928	6,415	1,198	259	5,905	3,198	10,211	14,368	1,727	2,696			8,484	11,672
Marion, Ohio	7	243	6	4		6		241	120	170	16	2		5	105	168
Memphis, Tenn	4,042	3,065	2,551	2,226	784	73	1,518	470	3,137	2,109	2,899	2,034	244	24	301	24
Milwaukee, Wis	10,536	10,167	9,406	8,799	669	399	1,144	1,371	16,263	20,190	16,037	20,162	193	24	226	28
Montgomery, Ala	5,987	3,312	663	775	1,105	913	5,479	2,520	5,000	3,390	120	213	8	12	4,880	3,190
Moultrie, Ga	769	847	107	164	433	619	466	668								
Muncie, Ind	471	584	409	527			62	57	1,094	1,168	16	85	22		1,078	1,083
Nashville, Tenn	5,063	4,625	3,230	2,722	446	64	1,853	1,903	4,902	5,475	850	1,165			4,052	4,310
Newark, N. J	1,902	1,758	1,673	1,663	250	217	250	217	1,318	1,300	1,318	1,122		178		178
New Orleans, La	4,521	2,965	2,280	1,809	1,420	876	2,442	1,141	7,807	9,082	7,231	7,436		350	581	2,025
New York, N. Y	2,323	2,018	2,323	2,018					15,334	15,327	15,334	15,327				
North Salt Lake, Utah	2,285	4,577	991	933		265	1,294	3,827	154	111	154	111				
Ogden, Utah	5,680	3,291	1,087	1,015	568	329	4,593	2,276	737	106	102	39	73	16	695	127
Oklahoma City, Okla	25,083	21,986	18,112	14,515	3,998	2,540	7,918	7,760	13,899	13,650	11,635	11,378	1,023	443	2,866	2,040
Omaha, Nebr	99,518	98,994	62,165	64,999	26,158	13,728	39,589	34,024	5,654	9,293	4,332	5,937	1,302	2,661	1,302	2,661
Pasco, Wash	210	649					210	649								
Peoria, Ill	2,862	3,424	1,080	792	672	504	1,756	2,588	3,201	4,147	601	647	80	70	2,623	3,530
Philadelphia, Pa	3,400	5,260	3,323	5,240			72	20	6,780	8,558	6,742	8,551			88	7
Pittsburgh, Pa	32,254	30,215	5,650	5,271			26,604	24,944	29,412	46,547	7,025	9,232			22,387	37,295
Portland, Oreg	10,503	9,749	4,807	5,345	879	287	5,623	4,422	1,423	628	920	536			508	42
Pueblo, Colo	1,618	617	171		671	140	1,208	617	238	270	81				157	270
Richmond, Va	1,343	1,576	969	1,305	171	152	374	271	1,064	1,328	672	955			392	373
St. Joseph, Mo	40,513	43,474	24,600	30,375	11,899	5,344	17,536	12,615	8,007	8,626	5,859	5,766	1,606	1,985	2,181	2,765
San Antonio, Tex	5,934	3,695	1,894	2,218	3,354	3	4,370	1,327	4,111	5,151	2,441	3,595	875	881	1,670	1,353
Seattle, Wash	4,405	2,532	4,230	2,387			175	195	606	358	606	358				
Sioux City, Iowa	57,760	61,756	28,620	38,019	28,227	10,447	30,035	24,001	3,929	7,682	1,604	4,778	1,873	2,841	2,271	2,892
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	5,552	7,247	2,410	1,984	2,829	2,084	2,930	4,297	774	787	97	211	562	384	565	477
South St. Paul, Minn	79,429	51,757	34,996	31,840	33,705	12,655	44,784	18,284	33,387	28,592	33,293	28,390	1,015	652	1,181	1,020
South San Francisco, Calif	7,023	6,485	4,125	3,916	67	29	3,034	2,656	634	1,205	402	650			166	555
Spokane, Wash	2,069	2,376	1,240	1,956	297	303	788	462	339	538	237	431	18	34	94	86
Springfield, Ill	161	260	62	82		10	96	164	445	691	132	93	7	50	309	588
Springfield, Mo	1,676	3,515	148	336	198	712	1,528	3,179	2,461	7,376	43	412	20	1,882	2,418	6,964
Springfield, Ohio	25	112	21	42			28	54	282	317	92	108			198	216
Toledo, Ohio	1,268	651	372	453	400	109	860	240	327	413	325	392				21
Washington, D. C	668	795	668	795					800	774	800	774				
Wichita, Kans	13,680	14,704	6,368	6,734	9,957	5,310	14,449	7,823	5,463	5,741	1,896	2,003	1,862	1,779	2,243	3,166
Discontinued markets	311		323						433		269				165	
Total	1,155,623	1,062,091	626,096	618,090	246,286	129.788	527,308	416,772	463,566	542,688	313,638	341,115	20,442	20,215	159,193	202,400
Increase or decrease		−93,547		−8,006		−116,498		−110,536		+79,122		+27,477		−227		+43,207
Percentage		−8.1		−1.3		−47.3		−21.0		+17.1		+8.8		−1.1		+27.1
Total for 8 months ended with August	8,468,481	8,228,277	4,901,205	4,780,331	1,505,541	1,277,539	3,466,362	3,341,622	3,963,227	4,020,890	2,836,753	2,818,398	153,836	204,907	1,136,562	1,205,987
Increase or decrease		−240,204		−120,874		−228,011		−124,740		+57,663		−18,355		+51,071		+69,425
Percentage		−2.8		−2.5		−15.1		−3.6		+1.5		−0.6		+33.2		+6.1
August average, 5 years, 1925–1929		1,402,069		748,931		279,446		610,030		548,820		377,033		17,755		182,769
Increase or decrease		−339,978		−130,931		−149,658		−193,258		−6,132		−35,918		+2,460		+19,631
Percentage		−24.2		−17.5		−53.6		−31.7		−1.1		−9.5		+13.9		+10.7

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[1] Calves included with cattle.

[2] Not included in report prior to July 1, 1930.

[3] Disposition of livestock not reported.

NOTE.—This report represents the total livestock movement at the specified stockyards, including through shipments. Direct shipments to packers are included only when such shipments pass through the stockyards.

Receipts and Disposition of Livestock at Public Stockyards for August—Continued

[65 markets]

Markets	Hogs								Sheep and lambs							
	Receipts		Local slaughter		Stocker and feeder shipments		Total shipments		Receipts		Local slaughter		Stocker and feeder shipments		Total shipments	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
Amarillo, Tex	14,410	9,293					14,410	9,298		769				512		769
Atlanta, Ga	2,920	2,633	619	77			2,308	2,300	44	142	44					145
Baltimore, Md	71,815	75,042	63,903	63,367			7,852	11,675	99,978	86,275	16,276	21,244	396	252	83,702	65,031
Birmingham, Ala	(1)	9	(1)	10	(1)		(1)		(1)		(1)		(1)		(1)	
Boston, Mass	1,867	2,347	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	350	231	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Buffalo, N. Y	63,700	47,011	33,954	19,884	8	63	29,845	26,315	51,903	86,103	16,608	20,601	358	279	35,219	65,413
Chattanooga, Tenn	2,370	1,850	2,370	1,850					948	138	542	138	406		406	
Cheyenne, Wyo	6,100	18,762					6,100	18,762	890	957					896	987
Chicago, Ill	524,584	483,434	433,945	376,556	1	2	90,639	106,878	358,310	335,800	258,511	244,130	79,635	43,429	99,766	61,679
Cincinnati, Ohio	107,372	87,070	69,622	67,996		148	37,750	19,074	52,148	38,369	7,955	15,417	1,717	1,171	44,193	22,892
Cleveland, Ohio	45,443	33,652	29,738	21,261			15,705	12,450	20,937	36,558	15,845	23,662	321	793	5,092	12,970
Dallas, Tex	5,658	5,252	5,480	5,294					686	452	634	428				
Dayton, Ohio	9,159	6,761	6,594	4,447			2,565	2,314	1,230	820	1,230	820				
Denver, Colo	32,147	30,369	25,135	20,5[illegible]	921	802	7,503	10,926	84,762	95,757	17,274	18,740	15,601	10,185	64,539	77,591
Detroit, Mich	18,051	11,245	17,242	8,772			809	2,473	26,118	33,329	14,348	9,675	794		5,770	23,654
E. St. Louis, Ill	304,136	210,960	100,508	27,876	2,373	2,940	203,633	183,084	63,370	45,110	44,333	34,328	775	522	18,037	10,782
El Paso, Tex	5,392	3,417	4,742	2,867	299		650	530	2,034	3,002	1,323	1,711	711	174	711	1,291
Evansville, Ind	17,388	16,917	7,168	9,972	526	829	10,231	7,105	7,177	4,454	6,174	4,207	794	301	1,038	301
Fort Wayne, Ind	4,606	4,993	1,648	2,290	161	30	2,971	2,564	3,046	4,044	27	195	354	217	3,044	3,832
Fort Worth, Tex	27,351	15,864	23,652	13,499	131		3,699	2,345	35,391	18,150	20,752	11,600	5,641	3,355	15,085	7,263
Indianapolis, Ind	164,956	108,434	60,525	43,136	617	568	105,197	66,030	42,468	39,111	19,871	14,029	5,418	5,560	22,597	25,082
Jacksonville, Fla	972	514	310	205	21	15	578	329	26						26	
Jersey City, N J	5,631	15,319	5,631	15,319					168,530	190,272	168,530	190,272				
Kansas City, Mo	193,689	115,162	100,923	59,049	5,875	4,633	99,586	57,047	142,520	121,144	91,709	99,720	39,494	16,724	51,026	21,356
Knoxville, Tenn	2,270	2,311	2,270	2,311					342	115	342	115				
La Fayette, Ind	7,673	7,682	4,282	4,855	10	149	3,392	2,869	1,062	1,414	67	153	190	133	864	1,282
Lancaster, Pa	4,856	6,461	3,268	5,465			1,588	996	2,764	5,031	1,166	2,557			1,599	2,474
Laredo, Tex	335	367	335	367					991	599	991	599				
Los Angles, Calif	11,670	8,150	11,477	7,905	204	44	204	44	14,225	14,465	13,190	13,762	687	539	687	539
Lousiville, Ky	29,986	19,186	20,193	14,808	325	374	9,793	4,378	28,171	17,737	4,132	3,045	5,660	1,765	24,039	14,692
Marion, Ohio	3,612	3,081	72	13		69	3,423	3,280	202	586	1	1		70	150	585
Memphis, Tenn	4,959	7,617	3,637	5,220	1,401	2,411	1,461	2,411	37	61	33	38	3	23	3	23
Milwaukee, Wis	42,849	36,602	42,759	36,602	82		82		11,843	14,177	8,388	8,550		20	3,484	5,627
Montgomery, Ala	1,17[illegible]	2,711	485	169	20	412	723	2,555	97		1		4		96	
Moultrie, Ga	1,592	905	1,179	648	363	163	435	244								
Muncie, Ind	12,997	6,174	3,214	2,835	110		9,907	3,339	4,968	3,939	5	44	18	523	4,963	3,805
Nashville, Tenn	20,537	8,448	4,349	4,020			16,188	4,428	4,704	3,862	3,465	2,266			1,239	1,596
Newark, N. J	25,131	27,942	25,800	28,319					7,434	8,266	7,484	8,203		26		26
New Orleans, La	1,997	1,786	1,227	1,030	597	442	677	713	252	107	91	42	204	82	204	82
New York, N. Y	74,878	48,910	74,878	48,910					23,737	46,556	23,737	46,556				
North Salt Lake, Utah	16,536	33,866	3,525	4,454		250	13,011	29,587	18,542	23,788	1,133	2,199	9,535	6,000	16,664	20,766
Ogden, Utah	16,114	16,807	4,511	3,798	161	168	11,603	13,009	363,607	364,355	1,247	2,602	181,804	182,180	362,360	361,753
Oklahoma City, Okla	28,799	20,648	23,227	16,070	276	127	5,722	4,617	1,994	2,809	1,509	2,113	74	150	586	918
Omaha, Nebr	214,739	230,331	147,466	139,182	1,632	957	66,617	91,198	334,578	356,452	141,749	180,384	194,376	137,742	200,236	175,420
Pasco, Wash	79	423					118	422	798						794	
Peoria, Ill	45,122	49,168	9,375	12,494	985	453	35,756	36,956	2,705	4,290	83	147	625	2,115	2,682	4,117
Philadelphia, Pa	16,095	19,759	16,095	19,759					28,717	26,947	28,487	26,828			230	119
Pittsburgh, Pa	139,421	184,453	36,366	41,130			103,055	143,323	123,468	138,863	9,326	19,782			114,142	119,081
Portland, Oreg	18,263	16,503	10,630	9,611	1,923	1,782	7,633	6,892	11,902	19,782	7,001	9,016	1,541	645	5,163	10,825
Pueblo, Colo	1,766	2,106					1,765	1,929	39,724	24,373			413	593	39,703	25,471
Richmond, Va	14,546	17,762	14,217	16,063	40	102	329	1,699	1,450	2,941	863	2,762	415	35	587	179
St. Joseph, Mo	135,432	90,768	100,414	56,818	2,241	1,023	34,705	34,022	136,477	105,127	94,613	89,609	30,784	13,822	41,698	15,712
San Antonio, Tex	6,293	4,474	3,932	2,982	447	227	2,379	1,478	7,673	3,173	886	1,705	5,840	51[illegible]	6,787	1,468
Seattle, Wash	13,555	12,149	11,249	9,345	1,546	1,618	2,306	2,804	4,910	7,323	4,462	7,323			448	
Sioux City, Iowa	151,083	158,167	90,640	82,556	2,559	1,805	61,712	77,784	85,395	88,996	51,433	61,095	33,440	23,616	33,865	27,905
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	34,718	41,484	14,894	9,576	181	249	19,912	32,058	1,047	500	17	23		482	822	482
South St. Paul, Minn	110,795	124,464	78,306	80,182	9,332	5,511	33,376	44,502	95,668	114,549	32,776	44,319	10,203	9,206	61,830	68,534
South San Francisco, Calif	17,037	17,690	11,680	9,991			5,356	7,699	14,152	26,130	7,299	12,024			6,318	13,904
Spokane, Wash	2,904	4,072	1,427	1,911	447	342	1,454	1,927	1,458	2,770	456	1,493	71	227	1,075	1,290
Springfield, Ill	11,434	12,587	237	565	122	369	10,692	12,061	505	691	96	153			402	537
Springfield, Mo	10,495	13,721	929	1,839	256	4,523	9,566	11,882	1,741	2,288	14	29		463	1,727	2,259
Springfield, Ohio	4,804	5,716	396	489			4,406	5,316	1,411	1,512	62	38			1,432	1,507
Toledo, Ohio	5,505	4,385	2,164	1,595	40	21	3,149	2,432	594	2,357	218	253			580	2,116
Washington, D. C	7,974	8,828	7,974	8,828					1,393	877	1,393	877				
Wichita, Kans	53,053	31,938	50,314	29,920	1,829	1,459	4,119	2,314	6,165	4,701	4,369	3,983	1,870	807	1,870	807
Discontinued markets	5,970		2,274				3,680		1,544						1,544	
Total	2,968,765	2,616,937	1,835,431	1,486,949	38,053	35,029	1,132,385	1,132,662	2,544,403	2,583,481	1,154,650	1,265,601	639,232	465,250	1,392,015	1,317,029
Increase or decrease		−346,828		−348,482		−3,024		+277		+39,078		+110,951		−173,982		−74,986
Percentage		−11.7		−19.0		−7.9		0.0		+1.5		+9.6		−27.2		−5.4
Total for 8 months ended with August	29,117,567	27,092,702	18,298,907	16,502,664	427,059	361,833	10,799,699	10,588,038	16,549,741	17,529,787	8,261,618	9,787,139	1,948,183	1,488,656	7,266,400	7,736,779
Increase or decrease		−2,024,865		−1,796,243		−65,226		−211,661		+1,980,046		+1,525,521		−459,527		+470,379
Percentage		−7.0		−9.8		−15.3		−2.0		+12.7		+18.5		−23.6		+6.5
August average, 5 years, 1925–1929		2,776,309		1,668,163		39,916		1,104,159		2,291,488		1,088,780		516,329		1,181,711
Increase or decrease		−159,372		−181,214		−4,887		+28,503		+291,993		+176,821		−51,079		+135,318
Percentage		−5.7		−10.9		−12.2		+2.6		+12.7		+16.2		−0.9		+11.5

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[1] Not included in report prior to July 1, 1930.

[2] Disposition of stock not reported.

NOTE.—This report represents the total livestock movement at the specified stockyards, including through shipments. Direct shipments to packers are included only when such shipments pass through the stockyards.

Receipts and Disposition of Livestock at Public Stockyards

August, 1930, Compared with Previous Years

[Thousands; i. e., 000 omitted]

Class and year	Receipts			Local slaughter			Stocker and feeder			Total shipments		
	Aug.	8 months, Jan.-Aug.	Total for year	Aug.	8 months, Jan.-Aug.	Total for year	Aug.	8 months, Jan.-Aug.	Total for year	Aug.	8 months, Jan.-Aug.	Total for year
Cattle only:												
1920	1,458	10,266	16,860	701	5,284	8,320	308	2,124	3,981	714	4,841	8,376
1921	1,375	8,712	14,310	679	4,745	7,279	341	1,692	3,326	679	3,921	6,997
1922	1,608	9,858	17,141	740	5,130	8,247	453	2,196	4,544	852	4,607	8,732
1923	1,622	10,058	16,999	760	5,436	8,591	459	2,047	4,304	857	4,463	8,189
1924	1,398	9,815	17,173	716	5,438	9,052	293	1,705	3,770	653	4,226	7,896
1925	1,632	10,212	17,117	831	5,805	9,303	347	1,746	3,593	703	4,163	7,534
1926	1,421	10,015	17,034	792	6,011	9,528	240	1,518	3,456	581	3,852	7,291
1927	1,494	9,803	16,258	839	5,770	8,899	252	1,468	3,304	608	3,856	7,108
1928	1,307	9,113	15,189	656	5,093	7,925	312	1,694	3,562	631	3,864	7,047
1929	1,156	8,468	14,337	626	4,901	7,691	246	1,506	3,250	527	3,466	6,492
1930	1,062	8,228	------	618	4,780	------	130	1,278	-----	417	3,342	------
Calves only:												
1920	505	3,605	5,337	334	2,696	3,875	6	77	121	166	913	1,455
1921	492	3,514	5,477	317	2,587	3,799	14	53	178	166	894	1,604
1922	541	3,774	6,077	365	2,763	4,189	16	107	320	183	1,031	1,933
1923	592	4,065	6,212	408	2,996	4,443	21	113	249	200	1,134	1,869
1924	536	4,132	6,523	376	3,135	4,798	13	73	208	172	1,048	1,795
1925	613	4,570	6,950	450	3,501	5,159	13	110	230	183	1,138	1,904
1926	576	4,480	6,837	379	3,230	4,822	12	108	256	195	1,290	2,113
1927	571	4,300	6,505	392	3,094	4,560	19	131	311	194	1,267	2,064
1928	521	4,160	6,239	351	3,005	4,384	24	160	403	183	1,208	1,964
1929	464	3,963	6,103	314	2,837	4,215	20	154	401	159	1,137	1,909
1930	543	4,021	------	341	2,818	------	20	205	-----	202	1,206	------
Hogs:												
1920	2,491	28,868	42,121	1,530	18,437	26,761	36	530	728	958	10,371	15,298
1921	2,656	27,614	41,101	1,722	18,123	26,336	23	344	499	931	9,467	14,709
1922	3,037	27,898	44,068	1,976	18,181	28,737	31	409	593	1,065	9,716	15,332
1923	3,714	35,666	55,330	2,283	23,191	36,172	62	501	820	1,448	12,447	19,142
1924	3,196	36,700	55,414	2,017	23,237	35,188	25	329	496	1,213	13,451	20,203
1925	2,549	29,575	43,929	1,586	18,863	27,665	30	316	532	952	10,709	16,266
1926	2,804	26,228	39,772	1,710	16,313	24,580	51	473	917	1,084	9,903	15,173
1927	3,041	27,931	41,411	1,846	17,823	26,347	38	588	922	1,192	10,088	15,043
1928	2,523	31,412	46,527	1,863	19,640	29,283	43	505	735	1,160	11,752	17,191
1929	2,964	29,118	44,097	1,835	18,299	27,920	38	427	623	1,132	10,800	16,154
1930	2,617	27,093	------	1,487	16,503	------	35	362	-----	1,133	10,588	------
Sheep:												
1920	2,606	13,578	23,538	1,098	6,885	10,981	568	2,269	5,180	1,486	6,720	12,563
1921	2,500	14,776	24,168	1,335	8,525	12,858	404	1,096	3,095	1,123	6,261	11,333
1922	1,951	12,947	22,364	1,021	6,896	10,669	350	1,482	3,167	904	6,015	11,677
1923	1,800	12,560	22,025	903	6,783	10,271	341	1,398	4,478	898	5,760	11,730
1924	2,005	12,395	22,201	978	6,654	10,399	444	1,384	4,676	1,022	5,747	11,794
1925	2,064	12,955	22,100	998	6,840	10,399	421	1,389	4,332	1,037	6,106	11,710
1926	2,277	13,877	23,868	1,058	7,374	11,387	567	1,664	4,623	1,176	6,460	12,450
1927	2,209	13,998	23,939	1,137	7,364	11,459	390	1,725	4,902	1,054	6,624	12,482
1928	2,362	14,611	25,597	1,097	7,704	12,253	564	1,728	5,011	1,250	6,893	13,324
1929	2,544	15,550	26,868	1,155	8,262	12,852	639	1,948	5,565	1,392	7,266	13,995
1930	2,583	17,530	------	1,266	9,787	------	465	1,489	-----	1,317	7,737	------

Receipts of Horses and Mules at Public Stockyards for August

Market	1929	1930	Market	1929	1930
Amarillo, Tex	518	176	North Salt Lake, Utah	140	97
Atlanta, Ga	497	303	Ogden, Utah	302	253
Baltimore, Md	99	61	Oklahoma City, Okla	176	73
Buffalo, N. Y	490	320	Omaha, Nebr	2,308	883
Chicago, Ill	989	400	Philadelphia, Pa	48	------
Cincinnati, Ohio	81	15	Pittsburgh, Pa	704	548
Denver, Colo	1,806	786	Portland, Oreg	2	33
Detroit, Mich	103	9	Pueblo, Colo	263	133
East St. Louis, Ill	3,541	976	St. Joseph, Mo	341	147
El Paso, Tex	388	503	San Antonio, Tex	538	242
Fort Worth, Tex	2,677	598	Sioux City, Iowa	1,487	827
Indianapolis, Ind	138	52	South St. Paul, Minn	859	600
Jacksonville, Fla	47	235	Spokane, Wash	31	81
Jersey City, N. J	36	317	Wichita, Kans	901	236
Kansas City, Mo	3,079	1,162	All others	834	689
Louisville, Ky	18	2			
Memphis, Tenn	512	121	Total horses and mules	24,521	11,001
Milwaukee, Wis	410	58	Total horses [1]	13,670	6,736
Montgomery, Ala	81	48	Total mules [1]	10,851	4,265
New York, N. Y	77	17			
Accumulated receipts, 8 months;					
Horses and mules				306,968	279,947
Horses [1]				139,891	131,767
Mules [1]				167,077	148,180
August average, 5 years, 1925–1929:					
Horses and mules					26,058
Horses [1]					12,855
Mules [1]					13,202

[1] Totals for horses and mules separately are partly estimated, as a few stockyard companies do not separate horses and mules on their reports.

Beef Steers Sold Out of First Hands at Chicago for Slaughter

August, 1930, with Comparisons

Grade	Number of head			Per cent of total by grades			Average weight (pounds)			Average price per 100 pounds		
	August, 1929	July, 1930	August, 1930	August, 1929	July, 1930	August, 1930	August, 1929	July, 1930	August, 1930	August, 1929	July, 1930	August, 1930
										Dol.	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
Choice and prime	15,641	11,525	19,737	16.0	11.1	21.9	1,149	1,129	1,116	16.21	10.74	10.58
Good	60,964	54,214	38,403	62.3	52.1	42.7	1,028	1,037	1,027	14.40	9.81	9.76
Medium	16,707	28,786	23,633	17.1	27.6	26.2	967	996	1,011	12.41	8.72	8.71
Common	4,554	9,548	8,252	4.6	9.2	9.2	970	956	929	10.31	7.28	7.27
Total	97,866	104,073	90,025	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,034	1,028	1,034	14.22	9.42	9.48

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago, Kansas City, and South St. Paul

August, 1930, with Comparisons

Weight range	Number of head			Per cent of total by weight ranges			Average weight (pounds)			Average price per 100 pounds		
	August, 1929	July, 1930	August, 1930	August, 1929	July, 1930	August, 1930	August, 1929	July, 1930	August, 1930	August, 1929	July, 1930	August, 1930
Chicago										*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*
1,001 lbs. up	1,322	400	264	15.7	10.7	7.2	1,103	1,119	1,113	11.15	6.77	7.08
901–1,000 lbs	1,056	573	305	12.6	15.3	8.4	932	935	927	10.37	6.26	6.76
801–900 lbs	1,556	645	810	18.5	17.2	22.2	854	861	849	10.36	5.97	6.67
701–809 lbs	1,472	889	686	17.5	23.7	18.8	754	737	749	10.12	6.48	6.17
501–700 lbs	3,001	1,243	1,586	35.7	33.1	43.4	600	613	615	10.22	6.89	6.73
Total	8,407	3,750	3,651	100.0	100.0	100.0	795	788	756	10.46	6.49	6.65
Kansas City												
1,001 lbs. up	3,975	2,553	4,709	11.4	18.8	19.6	1,091	1,080	1,115	11.76	6.90	7.02
901–1,000 lbs	4,088	1,513	3,759	11.8	11.1	15.6	944	954	957	10.03	6.43	6.57
801–900 lbs	6,066	1,970	5,201	17.4	14.5	21.6	853	844	848	9.40	5.92	6.57
701–800 lbs	5,894	2,494	3,113	16.9	18.3	12.9	750	757	[illegible]	9.76	5.62	6.08
501–700 lbs	14,801	5,069	7,292	42.5	37.3	30.3	597	600	[illegible]	9.91	6.15	6.29
Total	34,824	13,604	24,074	100.0	100.0	100.0	765	794	831	10.12	6.27	6.57
South St. Paul												
1,001 lbs. up	175	------	126	1.2	-----	2.0	1,039	-----	1,118	10.40	-----	8.08
901–1,000 lbs	688	339	317	4.8	7.0	5.2	933	923	935	10.31	5.87	7.09
801–900 lbs	2,794	1,117	964	19.4	23.1	15.7	846	836	842	0.99	5.67	6.51
701–800 lbs	2,167	886	1,398	15.0	18.4	22.7	740	744	746	10.05	6.21	6.12
501–700 lbs	8,584	2,483	3,348	59.6	51.5	54.4	567	591	607	9.94	6.24	6.24
Total	14,408	4,825	6,153	100.0	100.0	100.0	671	699	703	10.00	6.04	6.38

Monthly Meat Supplies at Three Eastern Markets

August 4–30, 1930; August 5–31, 1929

	Boston		New York		Philadelphia	
	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929
RECEIPTS						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers ______ carcasses	9,939	9,615	32,161	29,772	10,407	9,136
Cows ______ do	3,898	5,904	1,715	2,437	2,376	3,115
Bulls ______ do	105	120	747	96	1,139	1,434
Veal ______ do	4,021	3,771	28,194	24,912	4,512	4,752
Hogs ______ do	----------	325	1,754	----------	----------	----------
Lambs ______ do	74,258	69,136	96,420	88,983	45,144	34,898
Mutton ______ do	3,063	3,920	6,754	13,969	3,450	6,437
Goats ______ do	----------	151	----------	----------	----------	----------
Beef cuts ______ pounds	21,000	----------	913,041	1,057,832	----------	----------
Veal cuts ______ do	----------	----------	5,729	1,402	----------	----------
Pork cuts ______ do	1,569,867	1,511,657	6,035,139	5,621,206	1,500,563	1,450,203
Lamb cuts ______ do	----------	----------	639	2,922	----------	----------
Mutton cuts ______ do	----------	----------	----------	31,563	----------	----------
LOCAL SLAUGHTER						
Federal and city [1] inspection:						
Cattle ______ carcasses	----------	----------	33,874	31,846	6,897	5,345
Calves ______ do	----------	----------	64,259	54,572	10,471	8,248
Hogs ______ do	----------	----------	142,388	150,845	50,236	49,103
Sheep ______ do	----------	----------	312,150	262,892	29,808	27,624
Goats ______ do	----------	----------	----------	288	----------	----------
Horses ______ do	----------	----------	324	388	----------	----------

[1] Includes city inspection and receipts of country-dressed meats. Boston local slaughter reports not available for publication.

Livestock Inspected at Markets for Shipment to Country, July, 1930, with Comparisons

(Feeding stock only)

Origin and destination	Cattle			Sheep			Swine		
	4-year average, July, 1926–1929	July, 1929	July, 1930	4-year average, July, 1926–1929	July, 1929	July, 1930	4-year average, July, 1926–1929	July, 1929	July, 1930
Market origin	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Atlanta, Ga.	2,604	1,819	389	------	------	------	------	------	------
Baltimore	[1] 66	70	201	[2] 152	91	631	------	------	------
Buffalo, N. Y.	361	39	59	210	250	454	31	42	------
Chattanooga	311	200	12	------	------	------	------	------	------
Chicago, Ill.	7,149	5,165	5,142	25,302	20,474	18,567	------	------	------
Cincinnati	1,530	1,098	1,251	[2] 93	16	143	------	------	------
Cleveland	[2] 66	74	121	[1] 167	240	458	------	------	------
Denver, Colo.	6,422	5,826	3,626	8,112	2,635	4,543	355	446	136
Detroit	1,382	1,410	1,275	[1] 146	------	498	[1] 61	------	170
E. St. Louis, Ill.	5,796	5,669	6,315	3,563	1,935	1,514	2,399	2,225	2,406
Fort Worth	14,834	12.204	6,345	8,248	5,994	6,216	741	748	435
Indianapolis	2,847	2,526	1,434	2,393	3,679	4,353	1,179	576	1,100
Kansas City, Kans.	31,452	31,683	21,402	12,930	10,182	6,722	3,020	4,303	2,020
Lancaster	2,126	3,782	1,412	------	------	------	------	------	------
Los Angeles	704	886	1,682	[2] 649	888	------	167	171	233
Louisville, Ky.	1,375	1,144	373	15,294	5,850	1,568	194	129	216
Memphis	1,352	1,354	63	------	------	------	971	1,521	1,143
Milwaukee	[2] 329	553	48	[1] 36	------	14	[1] 21	15	98
Montgomery, Ala.	978	386	1,279	------	------	------	69	13	48
Nashville	522	1,195	1,021	------	------	------	29	30	17
New Orleans	2,186	1,485	1,518	[2] 246	47	131	332	225	428
Ogden, Utah	[1] 518	748	174	[1] 1,474	2,532	1,124	[1] 160	123	251
Oklahoma City, Okla.	4,604	4,366	3,221	535	746	1,037	570	750	611
Omaha, Nebr.	9,068	8,101	6,586	58,721	70,979	49,820	1,909	1,961	911
Pittsburgh	232	224	197	------	------	------	------	------	------
Portland, Oreg.	601	1,209	841	1,094	2,132	1,260	1,397	1,087	1,430
Richmond	51	35	25	[2] 114	------	22	69	30	------
Salt Lake City, Utah	[1] 694	1,313	------	------	------	------	------	5	8
San Antonio	2,461	2,663	1,671	[2] 205	------	264	262	284	364
Sioux City, Iowa	13,718	14,106	7,355	5,305	10,447	7,634	603	67	19
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1,944	2,627	1,912	[1] 118	57	688	441	946	865
S. St. Joseph, Mo.	3,475	4,782	2,689	7,311	5,731	4,543	1,518	1,296	491
S. St. Paul	17,458	17,419	9,40	[2] 867	------	1,536	7,147	6,248	4,719
Spokane	267	45	401	------	------	54	631	593	460
Wichita	5,132	3,542	4,874	941	357	960	[2] 381	------	1,134
All other inspected	707	1,615	1,284	372	747	743	844	1,442	1,758
Total	[3] 144,585	141,358	95,606	[3] 154,359	146,002	115,497	[3] 25,249	25,276	21,471
State destination									
N. Hampshire	------	------	37	------	------	------	[1] 107	107	125
Vermont	------	------	25	------	------	22	------	------	------
Massachusetts	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	354
Rhode Island	------	------	62	------	------	------	------	------	------
New York	421	218	103	926	250	614	374	381	103
New Jersey	97	88	101	------	------	36	726	849	1,305
Pennsylvania	2,602	4,100	1,711	[2] 162	214	529	------	------	------
Ohio	6,376	5,247	1,893	1,369	964	677	356	418	153
Indiana	8,512	7,669	2,825	14,003	13,372	13,075	1,991	1,429	1,842
Illinois	18,154	18,565	13,968	11,550	14,202	8,933	3,314	2,828	1,700
Michigan	3,498	2,799	1,645	9,100	3,557	2,876	1,494	1,958	975
Wisconsin	1,166	1,001	557	1,087	771	1,919	203	23	122
Minnesota	2,084	3,091	3,381	[2] 239	------	619	2,230	2,277	1,531
Iowa	23,906	25,672	12,143	35,777	44,834	27,169	2,120	2,959	946
Missouri	8,940	8,264	6,038	9,076	7,104	4,761	2,270	1,879	1,543
N. Dakota	[1] 1,634	3,173	225	------	1,719	------	------	769	------
S. Dakota	1,751	284	3,572	[2] 1,135	------	1,609	[2] 230	------	671
Nebraska	15,056	13,022	13,171	24,507	34,870	33,248	2,183	1,983	665
Kansas	14,945	14,169	12,875	8,228	5,148	4,018	1,114	1,238	2,159
Delaware	[1] 28	35	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Maryland	374	527	221	488	41	717	------	------	------
Virginia	1,054	1,232	141	531	50	41	143	30	------
West Virginia	134	282	19	------	------	------	------	------	------
N. Carolina	[1] 106	30	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
S. Carolina	[2] 80	83	54	------	------	------	------	------	------
Georgia	418	289	866	------	------	------	------	------	------
Florida	------	------	25	------	------	4	------	------	------
Kentucky	5,888	3,578	567	15,880	6,288	1,573	302	174	402
Tennessee	1,088	1,079	1,064	2,362	232	118	633	876	1,096
Alabama	858	514	1,323	------	------	------	32	13	48
Mississippi	234	665	257	------	------	------	48	77	160
Arkansas	------	6	------	------	------	------	------	------	33
Louisiana	1,142	663	1,134	[2] 246	47	131	332	225	428
Oklahoma	7,107	5,299	4,943	1,144	2,018	1,196	565	750	611
Texas	10,282	10,016	5,379	6,208	2,425	5,251	1,005	754	944
Montana	[2] 470	1,189	205	------	------	------	------	------	------
Idaho	131	232	108	------	960	------	[1] 50	51	32
Wyoming	[2] 541	493	41	------	------	------	[1] 202	205	127
Colorado	5,030	5,124	1,335	7,611	3,729	3,923	355	446	136
New Mexico	------	------	93	------	------	------	------	------	------
Utah	[1] 334	509	130	[1] 306	194	1,124	[1] 162	128	259
Washington	358	441	517	[1] 160	109	256	1,165	1,271	1,470
Oregon	351	540	198	854	1,253	1,058	1,214	1,000	1,295
California	883	1,159	2,654	[2] 90	1,651	------	256	171	233
Total	[3] 144,585	141,358	95,606	[3] 154,359	146,002	115,497	[3] 25,249	[4] 25,276	[5] 21,471

Destination	Cattle			Sheep			Swine		
	4-year average, July, 1926–1929	July, 1929	July, 1930	4-year average, July, 1926–1929	July, 1929	July, 1930	4-year average, July, 1926–1929	July, 1929	July, 1930
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
New England	------	------	124	------	------	22	107	107	479
Middle Atlantic	3,120	4,415	1,915	1,088	464	1,179	1,100	1,230	1,408
East North Central	37,616	35,283	20,888	37,099	32,866	27,480	7,328	6,656	4,792
West North Central	68,266	67,675	51,405	78,962	93,675	71,424	10,147	11,105	7,515
South Atlantic	2,192	2,478	1,326	[6] 1,823	91	762	148	30	------
East South Central	8,048	5,836	3,211	18,242	6,520	1,691	1,025	1,140	1,706
West South Central	18,531	15,984	11,456	7,598	4,490	6,578	1,902	1,729	2,916
Mountain	6,506	7,547	1,912	7,917	4,683	5,047	769	830	554
Pacific	1,592	2,140	3,369	1,920	3,013	1,314	2,035	2,442	2,998

[1] 2-year average.
[2] 3-year average.
[3] Average of totals.
[4] Includes 7 head shipped to Alaska.
[5] Includes 3 head shipped to Alaska.
[6] Includes States reporting none for 1929 and 1930.

Compiled from Bureau of Animal Industry inspection records.

Average Weight and Cost of Hogs

[Computed on packer and shipper purchases]

	Chicago		East St. Louis		Fort Worth		Kansas City		Omaha		Sioux City		South St. Paul	
	Wt.	Cost	Wt.	Cost	Wt.	Cost	Wt.	Cost	Wt.	Cost	Wt.	Cost	Wt.	Cost
1929	*Lbs.*	*Dols. per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Dols. per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Dols. per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Dols. per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Dols. per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Dols. per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Dols. per 100 lbs.*
January	223	9.22	203	9.07	216	8.42	242	8.89	237	8.84	236	8.84	224	8.77
February	228	10.19	205	10.05	209	9.41	242	9.91	239	9.83	243	9.84	225	9.94
March	233	11.44	205	11.25	203	10.05	244	11.01	252	11.04	255	11.09	229	11.08
April	241	11.41	204	11.24	205	10.33	235	10.96	254	10.98	258	11.00	235	11.11
May	239	10.81	206	10.93	204	10.21	228	10.49	255	10.28	259	10.23	218	10.39
June	247	10.72	206	10.93	206	10.34	228	10.61	259	10.31	270	10.22	275	10.00
July	257	11.20	207	11.71	212	10.84	233	11.22	236	10.69	285	10.49	290	10.39
August	265	10.52	209	11.24	206	10.47	232	10.74	277	9.86	295	9.64	280	10.11
September	259	9.85	205	10.42	202	9.96	229	9.94	277	9.20	297	8.97	240	9.44
October	242	9.38	198	9.73	203	9.36	220	9.29	272	8.78	291	8.48	219	9.02
November	223	9.06	199	9.12	207	8.99	219	8.31	251	8.56	260	8.46	212	8.79
December	224	9.34	200	9.34	212	8.88	226	9.04	243	8.96	242	8.94	217	9.03
Year	239	10.16	204	10.39	207	9.85	231	10.03	255	9.84	261	9.76	234	9.68
1930														
January	228	9.78	206	9.82	215	9.38	232	9.55	247	9.48	245	9.45	225	9.55
February	231	10.67	208	10.71	218	9.68	234	10.34	248	10.11	253	10.06	230	10.24
March	235	10.17	206	10.44	212	9.24	232	9.88	251	9.66	265	9.52	226	9.79
April	234	10.00	200	10.05	205	9.08	225	9.68	254	9.51	269	9.29	234	9.56
May	238	10.02	202	10.09	203	9.22	220	9.71	252	9.57	265	9.42	245	9.46
June	245	9.52	201	9.87	208	9.30	223	9.54	259	9.18	270	9.01	276	8.84
July	257	8.73	207	9.32	211	8.65	223	8.88	267	8.27	279	8.03	288	7.94
August	255	9.58	203	10.19	206	9.46	223	9.69	273	8.87	289	8.61	269	8.08

Wool: Monthly Average Prices at Boston

August, 1930, compared with corresponding month, 1929

[In dollars per pound]

Grade	Grease basis fleece		Scoured basis			
			Fleece		Territory	
	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929
64's, 70's, 80's (fine):						
Strictly combing	0.312	0.385	0.760	0.935	0.760	0.940
French combing	.265	.335	.705	.890	.720	.920
Clothing	.235	.315	.660	.850	.675	.865
58's, 60's (½ blood):						
Strictly combing	.300	.445	.675	.945	.715	.945
French combing	.265	.405	.620	.890	.665	.910
Clothing	.255	.385	.585	.855	.640	.865
56's (⅜ blood):						
Strictly combing	.299	.450	.562	.850	.620	.896
Clothing	.265	.429	.505	.822	.590	.872
48's, 50's (¼ blood):						
Strictly combing	.305	.434	.525	.765	.580	.800
Clothing	.265	.405	.465	.710	.515	.745
46's (Low ¼ blood): Strictly combing	.275	.385	.460	.645	.495	.675
36's, 40's, 44's (common and braid)	.255	.365	.430	.615	.435	.635

Average Prices of Livestock August, 1930, with Comparisons

Based on Mean of Daily Price Range
(In dollars per 100 pounds)

Classification	Chicago						Kansas City						Omaha					
	Weekly				Monthly		Weekly				Monthly		Weekly				Monthly	
	Aug. 4–9, 1930	Aug. 11–16, 1930	Aug. 18–23, 1930	Aug. 25–30, 1930	July, 1930	August, 1930	Aug. 4–9, 1930	Aug. 11–16, 1930	Aug. 18–23, 1930	Aug. 25–30, 1930	July, 1930	August, 1930	Aug. 4–9, 1930	Aug. 11–16, 1930	Aug. 18–23, 1930	Aug. 25–30, 1930	July, 1930	August, 1930
Cattle																		
Slaughter cattle, calves, and vealers:																		
Steers—																		
600–900 lbs.—																		
Choice	10.75	10.80	11.18	11.96	10.93	11.16	10.00	10.05	10.62	11.35	10.69	10.50	10.15	10.12	10.62	11.60	10.53	10.62
Good	9.85	10.00	10.32	10.95	9.98	10.28	8.90	8.75	9.42	10.25	9.54	9.33	9.10	9.00	9.70	10.55	9.52	9.59
Medium	8.80	8.90	9.28	9.72	8.85	9.18	6.98	6.80	7.58	8.48	7.92	7.46	7.85	7.75	8.50	9.25	8.36	8.34
Common	6.95	7.03	7.42	7.82	7.10	7.31	4.92	4.85	5.68	6.30	5.98	5.44	6.05	6.00	6.55	7.25	6.70	6.46
900–1,100 lbs.—																		
Choice	10.52	10.50	10.92	11.85	11.04	10.95	9.62	9.50	10.30	11.32	10.46	10.18	10.00	9.90	10.40	11.48	10.52	10.44
Good	9.62	9.55	10.05	10.88	10.00	10.01	8.65	8.65	9.38	10.10	9.37	9.20	9.10	8.88	9.50	10.42	9.58	9.48
Medium	8.50	8.50	9.00	9.62	8.78	8.90	6.95	6.80	7.58	8.47	7.93	7.44	7.75	7.68	8.32	9.22	8.36	8.24
Common	6.42	6.38	7.25	7.88	6.96	6.98	5.22	5.10	5.95	6.6[illegible]	6.28	5.72	6.00	6.00	6.48	7.25	6.71	6.43
1,100–1,300 lbs.—																		
Choice	10.25	9.95	10.85	11.88	11.04	10.73	9.50	9.30	10.20	11.22	10.34	10.06	9.72	9.28	10.22	11.48	10.44	10.18
Good	9.38	9.25	10.12	10.98	9.95	9.93	8.25	8.18	9.12	10.10	9.27	8.91	8.72	8.42	9.15	10.15	9.51	9.11
Medium	8.08	7.88	8.85	9.42	8.75	8.56	6.82	6.72	7.55	8.30	7.89	7.35	7.42	7.20	8.02	8.95	8.31	7.90
1,300–1,500 lbs.—																		
Choice	10.15	9.62	10.80	11.96	10.94	10.62	9.38	9.22	10.10	11.10	10.29	9.95	9.58	9.05	10.05	11.28	10.35	9.99
Good	9.15	8.85	9.98	11.06	9.82	9.74	8.15	8.10	9.08	10.10	9.13	8.86	8.60	8.18	9.02	10.08	9.39	8.97
Heifers—																		
550–850 lbs.—																		
Choice	10.22	10.50	10.89	11.62	10.32	10.81	10.00	9.75	10.18	10.62	10.13	10.14	9.50	9.50	10.00	10.72	9.71	9.93
Good	9.40	9.50	10.05	10.75	9.55	9.92	8.90	8.68	9.25	9.75	9.26	9.14	8.50	8.50	9.00	9.72	8.85	8.93
Medium	8.28	8.38	8.88	9.32	8.36	8.72	7.52	7.15	7.58	8.28	8.01	7.63	7.25	7.38	7.62	8.48	7.70	7.68
Common	6.12	6.12	6.62	7.28	6.52	6.54	5.65	5.38	5.75	6.20	6.44	5.74	5.25	5.25	5.62	6.40	6.21	5.63
Cows—																		
Choice	7.30	7.05	7.20	7.65	7.91	7.30	6.62	6.50	6.82	7.12	7.32	6.76	6.75	6.75	7.00	7.78	7.62	7.07
Good	6.18	6.08	6.12	6.50	6.83	6.22	5.62	5.50	5.95	6.20	6.27	5.82	5.62	5.62	5.88	6.58	6.42	5.92
Common and medium	4.65	4.85	5.12	5.35	5.37	4.99	4.25	4.35	4.80	5.02	5.00	4.60	4.52	4.50	4.88	5.35	5.22	4.81
Low cutter and cutter	3.34	3.82	4.22	4.25	3.92	3.91	3.00	3.10	3.55	3.70	3.56	3.34	3.32	3.35	3.85	4.12	3.89	3.66
Bulls (yearlings excluded)—																		
Good and choice (beef)	6.60	6.55	6.42	6.62	7.29	6.55	6.32	6.38	6.45	6.58	6.50	6.43	6.62	6.62	6.62	6.50	6.67	6.59
Cutter, common and medium	5.97	5.95	5.88	5.76	6.17	5.89	4.72	4.75	4.88	5.08	5.12	4.86	5.30	5.25	5.42	5.44	5.31	5.35
Vealers (milk-fed)—																		
Good and choice	11.30	12.00	12.50	12.10	11.37	11.98	8.50	8.60	9.65	9.35	8.59	9.02	9.55	9.40	9.85	9.75	10.46	9.64
Medium	9.70	10.25	10.75	10.45	10.00	10.29	6.40	6.50	7.40	7.25	6.54	6.89	7.75	7.80	8.00	7.90	8.70	7.86
Cull and common	7.85	8.25	8.65	8.55	7.74	8.32	4.40	4.50	5.15	5.10	4.28	4.79	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	6.16	5.50
Calves (250–500 lbs.)—																		
Good and choice	7.50	7.50	7.90	7.72	7.82	7.66	6.90	6.75	7.40	7.25	7.17	7.08	7.50	7.60	7.75	7.30	8.26	7.54
Common and medium	5.25	5.25	5.65	5.70	5.64	5.46	4.45	4.50	4.95	4.70	4.52	4.65	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.15	6.23	5.22
Feeder and stocker cattle and calves:																		
Steers—																		
500–800 lbs.—																		
Good and choice	6.95	7.20	7.65	8.08	8.13	7.47	7.32	7.12	7.50	7.92	8.36	7.46	7.88	7.88	8.00	8.38	8.70	8.04
Common and medium	5.68	5.72	6.15	6.68	6.36	6.06	5.08	5.00	5.25	5.62	5.87	5.24	5.50	5.50	5.75	6.22	6.30	5.74
800–1,050 lbs.—																		
Good and choice	6.95	6.95	7.32	7.78	8.11	7.25	7.02	6.75	7.30	7.88	8.16	7.24	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.95	8.52	7.80
Common and medium	5.55	5.60	5.92	6.42	6.47	5.87	5.40	5.25	5.52	5.92	6.21	5.52	5.75	5.75	5.98	6.25	6.56	5.93
Heifers—																		
Good and choice	6.30	6.08	6.28	6.90	7.16	6.39	6.82	6.62	6.62	6.88	7.36	6.74	6.88	6.88	7.00	7.35	7.46	7.03
Common and medium	5.25	5.18	5.38	5.92	5.94	5.43	5.45	5.38	5.38	5.62	6.09	5.46	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.90	6.14	5.69
Cows—																		
Good and choice	5.12	5.05	5.12	5.45	5.54	5.18	4.90	4.62	4.72	4.88	5.37	4.78	4.62	4.62	4.75	4.90	5.27	4.72
Common and medium	4.12	4.12	4.25	4.78	4.60	4.32	3.95	3.88	4.10	4.12	4.31	4.01	3.62	3.75	3.98	4.08	4.14	3.86
Calves (steers)—																		
Good and choice	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7.95	7.88	7.98	8.45	8.76	8.06	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.95	9.32	8.80
Medium	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6.25	6.25	6.30	6.70	6.97	6.38	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.85	7.45	6.78
Hogs																		
Light light (140–160 lbs.), good and choice	9.53	9.82	10.80	10.76	9.42	10.23	8.98	9.35	10.24	10.27	8.79	9.71	8.92	9.23	10.17	10.02	8.83	9.58
Light weight:																		
(160–180 lbs.), good and choice	9.77	10.14	11.22	11.18	9.55	10.58	9.37	9.80	10.72	10.62	8.98	10.13	9.25	9.60	10.50	10.50	8.92	9.96
(180–200 lbs.), good and choice	9.79	10.18	11.26	11.24	9.53	10.62	9.38	9.82	10.78	10.68	9.07	10.16	9.26	9.66	10.60	10.62	8.93	10.04
Medium weight:																		
(200–220 lbs.), good and choice	9.74	10.14	11.20	11.18	9.46	10.56	9.34	9.78	10.77	10.70	9.05	10.15	9.26	9.65	10.60	10.63	8.94	10.04
(220–250 lbs.), good and choice	9.57	10.01	11.08	11.04	9.29	10.42	9.25	9.71	10.67	10.62	8.95	10.06	9.08	9.50	10.48	10.55	8.83	9.90
Heavy weight:																		
(250–290 lbs.), good and choice	9.31	9.82	10.73	10.69	9.07	10.14	9.11	9.60	10.37	10.33	8.80	9.85	8.80	9.21	10.14	10.25	8.61	9.60
(290–350 lbs.), good and choice	8.99	9.53	10.30	10.32	8.82	9.78	8.85	9.25	9.92	9.95	8.58	9.49	8.40	8.82	9.59	9.74	8.39	9.14
Packing sows (275–500 lbs.), medium and good	7.72	8.26	8.85	8.58	7.72	8.35	7.52	8.04	8.50	8.33	7.38	8.17	7.50	8.02	8.73	8.34	7.44	8.15
Slaughter pigs (100–130 lbs.), good and choice	8.85	9.03	9.86	9.36	8.83	9.28	8.15	8.33	8.78	9.14	8.10	8.60	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Feeder and stocker pigs (70–130 lbs.), good and choice	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7.88	7.78	8.24	8.92	8.29	8.20	7.58	7.69	8.06	8.00	7.71	7.83
Packer and shipper purchases:																		
Average weight, lbs	255	258	262	251	257	255	222	226	225	219	228	223	271	272	276	273	267	273
Average cost	8.99	9.20	10.07	10.03	8.73	9.58	9.08	9.40	10.45	10.25	8.88	9.69	8.24	8.69	9.53	9.34	8.27	8.87
Sheep and Lambs																		
Slaughter sheep and lambs:																		
Lambs—																		
90 lbs. down—																		
Good and choice	9.20	9.26	9.90	9.24	10.13	9.40	8.40	8.48	9.44	8.66	9.39	8.74	8.65	8.86	9.54	8.66	9.54	8.93
Medium	7.90	7.90	8.58	7.95	8.84	8.08	7.22	7.45	8.28	7.50	8.03	7.61	7.45	7.65	8.30	7.68	8.38	7.77
All weights, common	6.02	6.00	6.58	6.18	6.89	6.20	5.58	5.82	6.35	5.90	5.93	5.91	5.55	5.70	6.30	5.90	6.58	5.86
Yearling wethers (90–110 lbs.), medium to choice	6.25	6.30	6.62	6.58	7.43	6.44	5.62	5.68	6.30	6.00	6.05	5.90	5.00	5.00	5.62	6.25	6.12	5.47
Ewes—																		
90–120 lbs., medium to choice	3.38	3.38	3.50	3.62	3.28	3.47	3.25	3.25	3.45	3.50	2.89	3.36	3.20	3.25	3.25	3.25	2.72	3.24
120–150 lbs., medium to choice	3.00	3.00	3.12	3.25	2.89	3.09	3.00	3.00	3.20	3.25	2.61	3.11	2.95	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.47	2.99
All weights, cull and common	1.88	1.88	2.02	2.25	1.85	2.01	1.75	1.75	1.95	2.00	1.54	1.86	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.50	1.75
Feeding lambs (range stock):																		
50–75 lbs.—																		
Good and choice	6.50	6.53	7.10	7.42	7.22	6.89	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6.06	6.44	6.75	7.20	6.80	6.61
Medium	5.88	5.88	6.30	6.42	6.52	6.12	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5.05	5.52	5.88	6.18	5.91	5.66

Average Weekly Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats and Cured Pork and Pork Products, August, 1930

Based on Mean of Daily Price Range

[In dollars per 100 pounds]

Classification	Chicago				New York			
	Aug. 4-9, 1930	Aug. 11-16, 1930	Aug. 18-23, 1930	Aug. 25-30, 1930	Aug. 4-9, 1930	Aug. 11-16, 1930	Aug. 18-23, 1930	Aug. 25-30, 1930
Beef and Veal								
Beef:								
Steer—								
700 lbs. up—								
Choice	15.00	15.40	16.00	16.75	15.40	15.60	16.50	17.55
Good	13.75	14.10	14.60	15.45	14.10	14.25	15.00	15.75
550-700 lbs.—								
Choice	15.25	15.85	16.50	17.30	15.80	16.00	17.00	18.00
Good	13.75	14.60	15.25	15.70	14.70	15.00	15.75	16.70
500 lbs. up—								
Medium	12.25	12.55	13.15	14.75	11.80	12.00	12.75	13.75
Common	10.75	10.85	11.40	12.45	9.85	10.25	11.00	12.20
300-550 lbs., yearling [1]—								
Choice	16.05	16.75	17.85	18.80	16.15	16.45	17.50	18.75
Good	14.55	15.00	16.35	17.45	15.05	15.25	16.00	17.00
Medium	13.50	13.90	15.10	16.20	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cow—								
Good	11.25	11.25	11.65	12.35	11.40	11.00	12.00	12.90
Medium	9.50	9.50	10.30	11.30	10.00	9.50	10.00	10.80
Common	8.50	8.50	9.30	10.30	8.90	8.50	9.00	9.80
Veal and calf carcasses, skin on:								
Vealer—								
Choice	18.60	19.85	20.80	21.60	21.90	23.50	23.70	23.20
Good	16.55	17.50	18.30	19.60	19.30	21.00	22.00	21.70
Medium	14.15	15.15	16.80	17.60	17.20	19.50	20.00	20.20
Common	12.90	12.65	14.50	15.30	15.30	17.00	18.00	17.80
Calf—								
Choice	13.75	15.10	16.40	17.00	16.10	17.70	18.20	18.40
Good	11.75	13.15	14.55	15.00	13.90	16.10	16.60	16.80
Medium	10.00	11.40	12.70	13.00	12.20	14.30	14.20	14.50
Common	8.50	9.35	10.95	11.50	10.50	11.40	11.60	12.80
Lamb and Mutton								
Lamb:								
38 lbs. down—								
Choice	19.00	20.00	21.00	22.00	20.90	21.50	24.30	24.50
Good	17.00	18.00	19.00	19.80	19.60	20.50	23.30	23.50
Medium	13.75	14.80	16.50	17.30	15.70	17.10	20.90	21.90
Common	9.75	10.60	13.60	14.50	11.40	13.10	17.70	18.60
39-45 lbs.—								
Choice	19.00	20.00	21.00	22.00	20.90	21.50	24.30	24.50
Good	17.00	18.00	19.00	19.80	19.60	20.50	23.30	23.50
Medium	13.75	14.80	16.50	17.30	15.70	17.10	20.90	21.90
Common	9.75	10.60	13.60	14.50	11.40	13.10	17.70	18.60
46-55 lbs.—								
Choice	17.75	18.70	19.00	19.60	20.50	21.00	23.40	23.60
Good	15.00	16.00	18.00	18.60	18.60	19.50	22.20	22.70
Mutton (ewe), 70 lbs. down:								
Good	11.50	11.40	11.00	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.90	12.00
Medium	10.00	9.80	9.00	9.00	10.10	10.00	10.40	10.50
Common	8.00	7.80	7.00	7.00	7.70	7.10	7.50	7.50
Fresh Pork Cuts								
Hams: 10-14 lb. average	19.50	19.50	20.90	21.30	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50
Loins:								
8-10 lb. average	24.30	24.20	29.80	31.70	22.20	24.00	28.90	33.40
10-12 lb. average	22.30	22.50	27.80	29.80	21.20	22.80	27.20	32.40
12-15 lb. average	17.05	17.70	24.30	26.80	18.00	18.90	23.80	28.10
16-22 lb. average	12.80	13.55	17.00	18.00	13.35	14.70	20.10	23.50
Shoulders, New York style, skinned, 8-12 lb. average	14.85	14.05	16.20	18.00	16.00	16.00	17.00	18.00
Butts, Boston style: 4-8 lb. average	18.70	18.05	20.80	23.10	19.00	19.00	20.00	22.40
Spare ribs, half sheet	11.80	10.90	12.90	13.50	12.00	12.00	13.00	13.50
Cured Pork and Pork Products								
Hams, smoked, regular, No. 1:								
8-10 lb. average	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.38	26.50	26.50	27.00
10-12 lb. average	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.38	25.50	25.50	26.00
12-14 lb. average	25.25	25.25	25.25	25.25	26.00	24.50	24.50	25.25
14-16 lb. average	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.25	23.50	23.50	24.50
Hams, smoked, regular, No. 2:								
8-10 lb. average	25.00	25.50	25.50	26.00	23.50	23.00	23.00	23.00
10-12 lb. average	24.50	24.75	24.75	25.50	22.75	22.25	22.25	22.25
12-14 lb. average	23.75	24.50	24.50	25.00	22.50	21.50	21.50	21.50
14-16 lb. average	23.75	24.00	24.00	24.50	21.50	20.75	20.75	20.75
Hams, smoked, skinned, No. 1:								
16-18 lb. average	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.75	27.00	26.50	26.50	26.75
18-20 lb. average	26.25	26.00	26.00	26.75	26.00	25.50	25.50	25.75
Hams, smoked, skinned, No. 2:								
16-18 lb. average	24.00	23.75	23.75	24.75	24.00	23.00	23.00	23.00
18-20 lb. average	23.50	23.50	23.50	24.50	23.00	22.00	22.00	22.00
Bacon, smoked, No. 1, dry cure:								
6-8 lb. average	31.50	31.50	31.50	31.50	31.62	31.62	31.62	31.62
8-10 lb. average	29.75	29.75	29.75	29.75	30.50	30.50	30.50	30.50
Bacon, smoked, No. 1, S. P. cure:								
8-10 lb. average	23.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	23.75	23.75	23.75	23.75
10-12 lb. average	22.75	23.75	23.75	23.75	23.75	23.75	23.75	23.75
Picnics, smoked:								
4-8 lb. average	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.50
Backs, dry salt:								
12-14 lb. average	11.25	11.75	11.75	12.25	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
Lard, refined, hardwood tubs	11.00	12.00	13.25	13.50	11.62	12.38	12.38	12.12
Lard substitutes, hardwood tubs	11.25	11.25	12.50	13.00	11.62	11.62	11.62	11.38
Lard, 1 lb. cartons	12.00	12.50	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00

[1] Includes heifer yearlings, 450 lbs. down.

Dairy and Poultry

Stocks and Exports of Evaporated and Condensed Milk [1]

Stocks on August 1 with Comparisons; Exports During July with Comparisons

Stocks	Aug. 1, 1930	July 1, 1930 [1]	Aug. 1, 1929 [1]
Evaporated (case goods):	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Total stocks	258,836	227,201	281,137
Total unsold stocks	218,761	176,439	215,878
Condensed (case goods):			
Total stocks	35,006	35,373	34,750
Total unsold stocks	30,866	31,222	28,883
Condensed (bulk goods):			
Total stocks	29,525	28,855	29,890
Total unsold stocks	10,242	8,176	9,221
Exports	**July, 1930**	**June, 1930**	**July, 1929**
	1,000 lbs.	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Evaporated milk	4,720	5,417	5,923
Condensod milk	1,515	2,682	3,865

[1] Revised figures include late reports. No change from original figures.

Production of Evaporated and Condensed Milk Reported by Manufacturers—July

Commodity	Comparison of production for same firms					
	Firms	July, 1930	July, 1929	Firms	July, 1930 [1]	June, 1930
Evap. case goods	7	9,306,044	13,028,276	7	9,306,044	9,798,387
Cond. case goods	31	13,786,207	18,358,954	32	13,803,757	18,129,080
Cond. bulk goods	30	146,997,857	175,742,786	36	150,022,509	179,552,197

[1] The current month's figures include reports from evaporated and condensed milk firms operating approximately 98% of the total factories in the United States.

Wholesale Selling Prices, F. O. B. Distributing Points, July and June, 1930 (Case Goods)

Distributing point	Evaporated milk (per case of 48 16-ounce cans)		Condensed milk (per case of 48 14-oz. cans)	
	July	June	July	June
Boston	$3.68	$3.66	$5.98	$5.98
New York City	3.62	3.65	5.96	6.04
Philadelphia	3.66	3.66	6.02	6.27
Chicago	3.47	3.51	5.70	6.35
Cleveland	3.52	3.53	5.69	6.22
St. Louis	3.53	3.54	5.05	----------
Kansas City	3.53	3.58	5.05	----------
Minneapolis-St. Paul	3.55	3.56	5.05	----------
Atlanta	3.83	3.84	5.40	----------
New Orleans	3.73	3.75	6.10	6.55
Denver	3.69	3.72	5.15	----------
Seattle	3.68	3.69	----------	----------
San Francisco	3.66	3.65	----------	7.85
Los Angeles	3.66	3.67	----------	7.85

Wholesale Prices of Evaporated and Condensed Milk

July and June, 1930

[To domestic trade]

Geographic section	Unsweetened evaporated case of 16-ounce cans		Sweetened condensed case of 14-ounce cans	
	July	June	July	June
New England	$3.63	$3.63	$5.89	$5.89
Middle Atlantic	3.59	3.62	5.96	5.91
South Atlantic	3.64	3.63	6.08	6.44
East North Central	3.47	3.48	5.65	6.20
West North Central	3.52	3.56	5.10	----------
South Central	3.69	3.67	6.14	6.54
Western (North)	3.69	3.66	----------	----------
Western (South)	3.68	3.63	----------	----------
United States	3.60	3.60	5.91	6.09

The firm tone which prevailed in evaporated milk markets during August was largely the result of the production and stocks situation. While production has been below the level of the previous year for the past 11 months, the continued heat and drought, and the fact that much surplus fluid milk, which is ordinarily converted into evaporated milk, was needed to satisfy depleted city milk supplies, have cut deep inroads into the evaporated milk production total for August. Another factor, which had a decided strengthening effect, was the low stocks situation.

Prices to Producers at Condenseries for 3.5 Per Cent Milk [1]

August and July, 1930

Geographic section	By manufacturers of case goods	
	August	July
	Per 100 pounds	*Per 100 pounds*
New England	-----	-----
Middle Atlantic	$1.79	$1.71
South Atlantic	1.67	1.64
East North Central	1.63	1.54
West North Central	1.56	1.50
South Central	1.57	1.53
Western (North)	1.43	1.43
Western (South)	1.49	1.50
United States	1.61	1.54

[1] These prices do not include those paid by factories which base prices in part on current wholesale butter market quotations or which for other reasons could not report prices at the time reports were mailed.

Prices Paid Producers at Country Points [1] for Standard or Grade B Milk (3.5% Butterfat)

	Number of local markets	Range of prices per 100 pounds	Average price	Comparison of prices for same markets			
				Number of local markets	Average for—		
					September, 1930	August 1930	September, 1929
New England	12	$3.25–$4.10	$3.80	11	$3.77	$3.78	$3.81
Middle Atlantic	14	2.40– 3.37	2.95	14	2.95	2.86	3.03
East North Central	24	1.58– 3.20	2.55	20	2.52	2.49	2.60
West North Central	20	1.40– 3.10	2.20	20	2.20	2.15	2.38
South Altantic	13	2.07– 3.82	3.12	12	3.13	3.13	3.48
East South Central	2	2.16– 3.00	2.59	2	2.59	2.34	2.49
West South Central	6	1.57– 2.51	2.21	5	2.16	2.13	2.43
Mountain	2	2.10– 2.12	2.11	2	2.11	2.11	2.42
Pacific	8	2.00– 3.63	2.48	8	2.48	2.47	2.63
United States	101	1.40– 4.10	2.73	94	2.71	2.63	2.84

[1] The prices at country points apply to milk delivered direct by farmers in their own cans to local milk shipping stations and near-by city milk plants. They show the range and average of prices actually received by producers supplying cities and differ from the dealers' buying prices by the costs of transportation applicable to different shipping points. "Basic" prices are used for cities where a surplus plan or pooling plan is in effect, and where net prices are not yet determined. The price per 100 pounds may be reduced to cents per quart by dividing by 46.53.

Retail Prices of Special Milk, Cream, and Buttermilk

September, 1930

City	Special milk, per quart	Certified milk, per quart	Light cream (18–25% B.F.), per half pint	Cultured buttermilk per quart
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Boston	19	26	-----	10
New York	19	28–30	17	10
Philadelphia	15–19	30	17–20	13–16
Pittsburgh	-----	25	18–20	10
Cleveland	19–20	25	18–20	9–12
Chicago	17–18	25	16	10–20
Minneapolis	-----	22	15	12
St. Louis	16	25	17	10–18
Washington	17–25	30	16–20	13–15
Jacksonville	25	-----	20–30	10–12
New Orleans	18	31	17	14
Nashville	18	-----	16	10
Portland	15	-----	13–15	15
San Francisco	15	25	20	14
Average of above cities	18.33	26.64	17.81	12.43

Report of Fluid Milk Market for September, 1930

Wholesale and Retail Milk Prices at Cities

State	City	Dealer's buying price at city for 3.5% B. F.	Selling price [1]				Prevailing B. F. test of milk sold
			On routes			At retail stores	
			Wholesale trade		Family trade		
		Bulk	Bulk	Bottles	Bottles	Bottles	
		Cents per qt.	*Cents per qt.*	*Cents per qt.*	*Cents per qt.*	*Cents per qt.*	*Per ct.*
Ala.	Birmingham	[2] 7.52	-----	12.75–15	16	15	3.8–4.2
Ariz.	Phoenix	-----	-----	11–13	12–14	12–14	3.3–4.5
Calif.	Oakland	-----	9.58	10	14	12	-----
	San Diego	[2] 8.27	11.25	13	15	14–15	4.0–4.1
	San Francisco.	6.40–6.68	10.3–10.4	11.2–12	14	12–14	3.75–4.1
Colo.	Boulder	3.76	7.5	8	10	10	4.0
	Colorado Springs.	4.90	8	9	11	11	3.4–3.8
Conn.	Pueblo	4.51	7	9	10	9–10	3.8
	Bridgeport	[2] 9.07	12	14	16	16	-----
	Hartford	[2] 9.07	12	14	16	15–16	3.8–4.0
	New Haven	[2] 9.07	12.5	14	16	16	3.7
Del.	Wilmington	6.94	11	13	13	14–15	-----
D. C.	Washington	[2] 7.50	11–12	12–13	14–15	13–15	3.7–4.1
Fla.	Jacksonville	[2] 7.84	12.5–13.75	14–15	18–20	17–18	4.0–4.6
	Miami	4.45–8.21	8.75–11	8–12	12.5–15	8–15	4.0
	Tampa	-----	8.75–15	15–18	20	15–20	3.5–4.4
Ill.	Chicago	[2] 6.66	8.5–10	13	14	14	3.5–4.0
	Joliet	[2] 5.70	8.5	12	14	14	3.7
	Peoria	[2] 6.02	8.25	11	13	13	3.7
	Springfield	5.37	9	13	14.2	15	3.8
Ind.	Dubuque	-----	8.25	8	10	9–10	3.7–4.0
	Evansville	[2] 4.81	8.5	11	12.5	12–13	3.8
	Fort Wayne	-----	7.5	8–9.5	10–12	10–12	3.8
	Indianapolis	4.13	7.5–8	10	12	11–12	3.7–3.8
	South Bend	5.27	8	10	12	12	3.8
Iowa	Davenport	5.37	7.5	8–10	12	10–12	3.7
	Des Moines	[2] 5.80	8.5	10	12	11–12	3.6
	Sioux City	4.29	7.5	8	10	10	3.6
Kans.	Kansas City	-----	8.75	9–10	11–12	11–12	3.4–3.7
	Wichita	3.76–4.29	7.5–8.75	8–10	10–12	10–12	3.5
Ky.	Louisville	5.07–5.14	8	11	13	11–13	4.0
La.	New Orleans	[2] 5.67	8	12	14	14	4.0
Md.	Baltimore	[2] 7.61	11	14	14	14	4.0
	Cumberland	[2] 7.52	10	13	15	15	4.0–4.2
Mass.	Boston	[2] 8.81	11.25	12.5	15.5	13	3.7
	Springfield	-----	10	12	15	12–15	3.9–4.0
Mich.	Detroit	[2] 6.66	-----	-----	13	13	-----
	Grand Rapids.	[2] 4.94	6.5–7	8–9	10–11	9–10	3.7
	Kalamazoo	[2] 6.02–7.09	9.5	11	13	13	4.0–4.1
Minn.	Duluth	[2] 5.31	8	10	12	12	3.8
	Minneapolis	[2] 5.05	8–8.5	9.5	11	10–11	3.5–3.6
	St. Paul	[2] 5.05	8	9.5	11	11	3.5
	Winona	6.66	8.75	10	11	11	3.6–4.4
Mo.	Kansas City	5.16	10	8–11	13	10–13	3.8
	St. Louis	5.16–5.37	8.75	11	13	13	3.8
Mont.	Lewistown	-----	7.5	8	10	10	3.8
Nebr.	Lincoln	3.76	7	9	11	11	3.8
N. H.	Portsmouth	-----	11	11	14	14	3.9
N. J.	New Brunswick.	-----	12	14	16	16	3.3–3.6
N. Y.	Albany	[2] 7.48	9.5	15	15	16–1[illegible]	-----
	Buffalo	7.07	9	11.5	14	13	3.6–3.7
	New York	[2, 3] 7.24	11	15	16	16	3.55–3.7
N. C.	Greensboro	[2] 7.48	12.5	14	16	15–17	4.0
	Winston-Salem.	6.98	11.25	12	15	15–18	4.0
N. Dak.	Grand Forks	4.45	7.5	9	11	10	3.6
Ohio	Cincinnati	-----	9.5	12.5	14	14	3.5
	Cleveland	[2, 4] 6.55	9.5	11	13	12	3.5–3.7
	Dayton	[2] 4.15	9	10	12	10–12	3.9
	Toledo	5.37–5.48	9	11	13	12–13	3.43–3.5
Okla.	Oklahoma City.	4.13	8.75	10	12	12	3.5–4.0
	Tulsa	5.27–5.63	10	12	15	10–20	4.0
Oreg.	Portland	4.84–5.16	7.5	8	11–15	9–10	4.0
	Salem	-----	8	9.5	10–12	10–12	4.0–4.2
Pa.	Philadelphia	[2] 7.50–7.59	10	12–13	13	-----	3.6–3.8
	Pittsburgh	[2] 7.31	9.5	13	14	15	3.7
	Scranton	-----	10	12–14	14	15	3.5–3.7
R. I.	Newport	-----	-----	13	15	15	3.75
	Providence	[2] 8.81	12	13	15.5	13	3.7
S. Dak.	Sioux Falls	[2] 5.37	7.5	10	12	12	3.9
Tenn.	Knoxville	5.37	8.75	11	14	12–14	-----
	Nashville	-----	9.5	12	14	14	4.4
Tex.	Dallas	[2] 6.02	8.75	10	13	11	4.0–4.3
	El Paso	[2] 6.34	10	11	14	14	-----
	Houston	[2] 6.02	-----	-----	15	-----	4.3–4.5
Vt.	Burlington	-----	8	9	12	11	-----
Va.	Richmond	[2] 7.72–7.91	11	13	14	-----	3.95
	Roanoke	-----	11.25	13	15	13	3.8–4.0
Wash.	Seattle	[2] 5.01	8	8.5	11	10	4.0
	Tacoma	[2] 5.14	7.5	9	11	10–11	3.8
W. Va.	Clarksburg	[2] 6.77	10	12	14	15	3.8–4.0
	Wheeling	-----	10	10	12	12	3.5–3.8
Wis.	Kenosha	6.45	11	11	13	13	3.5
	Madison	-----	10	10	11–12	11–12	3.5–3.6
	Milwaukee	[2] 6.13	8.5	9.5	11	10–11	3.4–3.5
	Superior	[2] 5.31	8	9	11	11	3.8

[1] These prices represent grade B milk or the grade which is most commonly sold, the butterfat content varying from 3.3% to 4.5% in different cities.

[2] Basic prices for fluid milk.

[3] In the 201–210 mile zone.

[4] August price advanced from 5.91¢ to 6.55¢ per qt. on the 16th.

Stocks, Exports and Imports of Dry Milk

Stocks on August 1, with Comparisons; Exports and Imports during July, with Comparisons

Total stocks [1]	Aug. 1, 1930	July 1, 1930 [2]	Aug. 1, 1929 [2]
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Whole milk	5, 832, 522	5, 520, 089	3, 092, 806
Skim milk	26, 326, 122	25, 635, 178	30, 731, 621
Dry milk	**July, 1930**	**June, 1930**	**July, 1929**
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Exports	375, 852	345, 933	399, 621
Imports	44, 055	518, 782	398, 309

[1] Total stocks include all stocks held by manufacturers reporting.
[2] Revised figures include late reports.

Production of Dry Milk Reported by Manufacturers—July

[Includes reports from principal firms operating dry-milk factories in the United States]

Class of dry milk	Comparison of production (pounds) for same firms					
	Firms[1]	July, 1930	July, 1929	Firms[1]	July, 1930	June, 1930
Whole milk	8	1, 254, 101	1, 765, 885	9	1, 393, 876	2, 345, 325
Skim milk	88	19, 503, 464	17, 228, 775	101	21, 014, 016	24, 978, 655
Part skim	1	4, 400	0	2	21, 012	45, 190
Cream powder	1	0	17, 092	2	25, 432	0
Buttermilk	67	4, 336, 216	3, 442, 730	77	4, 433, 087	5, 143, 780

[1] Some firms operate more than 1 factory.

Wholesale Selling Prices of Dry Milk During July, 1930

[Cents per pound]

Dry skim milk (bulk goods)—reported sales		Dry whole milk (bulk goods)—reported sales		Dry buttermilk (bulk goods)—reported sales	
Price	Pounds	Price	Pounds	Price	Pounds
4½ to 5	33, 364	21½ to 22½	9, 560	5 to 5½	3, 905
5 to 5½	792, 952	22½ to 23½		5½ to 6½	858, 465
5½ to 6	1, 297, 466	23½ to 24½	341, 310	6½ to 7½	1, 163, 329
6 to 6½	6, 029, 210	24½ to 25½		7½ to 8½	128, 934
6½ to 7	2, 579, 241	25½ to 26½	1, 200	8½ to 9½	56, 557
7 to 7½	6, 250, 475				
7½ to 8	461, 805				
8 to 8½	2, 891, 903				
8½ to 9	163, 500				
9 to 9½	102, 600				
Total	20, 712, 516		352, 070		2, 211, 190
Average price, July	5. 79¢		24. 27¢		6. 67¢
Average price, June	6. 60¢		23. 35¢		6. 72¢

Wholesale prices reported on case goods were as follows: Dry whole milk (1-lb cans) 46.22¢ per lb.; dry buttermilk, 8.92¢ per lb.

Wholesale Selling Prices, F. O. B. Distributing Points—July, 1930

Prices of Dry Skim Milk

	Cents per lb.		Cents per lb.
Boston	6 –10	Kansas City	7. 75–10
New York	5. 8–10	Seattle	6. 5 – 9
Philadelphia	6 –10	Portland	6 – 9
Chicago	6. 5–10	Los Angeles	6. 75– 9
Cleveland	6. 5–10	San Francisco	6. 25– 9
St. Louis	5. 5–10		

The continued hot and dry period with the accompanying lighter production and the increased demand for dry milk products from the confectionery and ice cream trade have had a strengthening influence on dry milk markets. The weak tone of only a few months ago has developed a firm trend, and stocks that appeared excessive and burdensome are now considerably lighter than a year ago. Production is decreasing rapidly and reports from the trade are to the effect that August production is lighter than for the same month a year ago.

Receipts and Storage Holdings of Butter at Five Markets, August, 1930

Week and market	Receipts for week	Receipts since Jan. 1	Storage holdings at close of week
Week ended Aug. 2:	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
New York	5, 490, 111	169, 931, 157	18, 890, 717
Chicago	4, 735, 650	156, 816, 600	30, 226, 330
Boston	1, 790, 460	49, 897, 120	10, 802, 305
Philadelphia	1, 618, 875	52, 833, 975	5, 877, 832
San Francisco	534, 300	16, 600, 733	3, 195, 207
Total, 5 markets	14, 169, 396	446, 129, 585	68, 992, 391
Week ended Aug. 9:			
New York	5, 002, 699	175, 073, 855	19, 219, 813
Chicago	4, 232, 700	161, 049, 300	30, 801, 263
Boston	1, 790, 180	51, 687, 300	11, 104, 713
Philadelphia	1, 345, 650	54, 179, 625	5, 901, 543
San Francisco	870, 237	16, 970, 976	3, 259, 591
Total, 5 markets	12, 831, 466	453, 961, 051	70, 236, 928
Week ended Aug. 16:			
New York	4, 543, 958	179, 617, 814	19, 269, 541
Chicago	4, 261, 500	165, 310, 800	30, 882, 219
Boston	1, 477, 840	53, 165, 140	11, 209, 793
Philadelphia	1, 608, 000	55, 787, 625	5, 727, 748
San Francisco	498, 452	17, 469, 422	3, 227, 793
Total, 5 markets	12, 389, 750	471, 350, 801	70, 317, 094
Week ended Aug. 23:			
New York	4, 343, 573	183, 961, 387	18, 628, 154
Chicago	4, 215, 375	169, 526, 175	30, 796, 965
Boston	1, 341, 340	54, 506, 480	11, 359, 197
Philadelphia	1, 237, 275	57, 024, 900	5, 447, 131
San Francisco	484, 582	17, 954, 004	3, 136, 740
Total, 5 markets	11, 622, 145	482, 972, 946	69, 378, 187
Week ended Aug. 30:			
New York	4, 592, 138	183, 553, 525	17, 783, 217
Chicago	3, 823, 725	173, 349, 900	30, 802, 275
Boston	1, 562, 610	56, 069, 090	11, 137, 879
Philadelphia	1, 568, 400	58, 593, 300	5, 236, 880
San Francisco	459, 613	18, 413, 617	2, 990, 243
Total, 5 markets	12, 006, 486	494, 979, 432	67, 950, 494

Creamery Butter Production, July

	Estimated production, July, 1930	Estimated production, June, 1930	July production, 1929	July, 1930, estimate compared with—	
				June, 1930	July, 1929
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
Minnesota	27, 771, 300	32, 031, 400	30, 651, 000	–13. 30	–9. 40
Iowa	23, 534, 300	26, 208, 000	25, 823, 000	–10. 21	–8. 87
Wisconsin	17, 923, 400	18, 874, 600	18, 001, 000	–5. 04	–0. 44
Nebraska	9, 195, 800	10, 813, 300	11, 984, 000	–14. 95	–23. 26
Kansas	5, 282, 300	6, 064, 500	6, 923, 000	–12. 90	–23. 70
Missouri	6, 795, 700	7, 891, 600	9, 760, 000	–13. 89	–30. 38
North Dakota	5, 274, 300	5, 020, 400	5, 992, 000	+ 5. 05	–11. 98
South Dakota	4, 362, 100	5, 501, 700	4, 891, 000	–20. 72	–10. 82
Michigan	7, 566, 000	8, 695, 000	7, 561, 000	–12. 99	+0. 05
Illinois	6, 789, 700	7, 307, 500	8, 582, 000	–7. 09	–20. 89
Indiana	6, 434, 200	6, 788, 300	7, 229, 000	–5. 22	–11. 00
Ohio	7, 987, 100	9, 747, 200	10, 167, 000	–18. 05	–21. 45
New York	1, 370, 200	1, 574, 300	1, 226, 000	–12. 97	+11. 76
California	6, 324, 300	6, 691, 200	6, 516, [illegible]	–5. 49	– 2. 95
Washington	3, 817, 200	3, 963, 600	3, 224, 000	–3. 70	+18. 39
Oregon	2, 599, 800	2, 706, 400	2, 386, 000	–3. 94	+8. 96
Idaho	2, 410, 500	2, 474, 200	2, 420, 000	– 2. 58	–0. 40
Other States	17, 879, 200	19, 959, 700	21, 704, 000	–10. 43	–17. 63
Total	163, 318, 400	182, 313, 000	185, 040, 000	–10. 42	–11. 74

Cold-Storage Holdings of Dairy and Poultry Products at 26 Markets,[1] August, 1930

Day	Butter	American cheese	Eggs	Dressed poultry
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Cases*	*Pounds*
Aug. 2	104, 992, 450	66, 095, 946	7, 503, 924	37, 732, 884
Aug. 9	107, 012, 402	65, 826, 320	7, 452, 015	36, 815, 461
Aug. 16	107, 153, 773	64, 830, 274	7, 365, 486	35, 208, 847
Aug. 23	105, 119, 356	64, 194, 158	7, 229, 550	34, 379, 450
Aug. 30	102, 774, 994	62, 866, 215	7, 038, 772	33, 880, 068

[1] New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, Buffalo, Syracuse, Cuba, (N. Y.), Lowville, (N. Y.), Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Plymouth, Marshfield, Green Bay, (Wis.), Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, Portland, Seattle, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

Wholesale Prices of Fresh Creamery Butter (92 Score), August, 1930

[Cents per pound]

Day	New York	Chicago	Boston	Philadelphia	San Francisco
1	37	36	37½	38	35
2	37	36	37½	38	35
4	37¼	37	37¾	38¼	35
5	37½	36¾	38	38½	36
6	37	36¾	37½	38	36
7	37½	37	38	38½	36
8	38	37	38	39	36
9	38	37	38½	39	36
11	38½	37½	39	39½	36
12	39	38	39½	40	37
13	39	38½	39½	40	37
14	39½	38½	39½	40½	37½
15	39½	38½	40	40½	37½
16	39½	38½	40	40½	37½
18	39½	38½	40	40½	37½
19	39	38½	39½	40	37½
20	39	38½	39½	40	38
21	39¼	38½	39¾	40¼	38
22	40	38¾	40½	41	38
23	40	38¾	40½	41	38
25	40½	39	41	41½	38
26	40½	39½	41	41½	39
27	40	39	40½	41	39
28	40	38½	40½	41	39
29	40	38½	40½	41	39
30	40	38½	40½	41	39
Average:					
August, 1930	38.92	37.98	39.38	39.92	37.21
August, 1929	43.45	42.50	43.98	44.45	46.11

Receipts and Storage Holdings of Cheese at Five Markets, August, 1930

Week and market	Receipts for week	Receipts since January 1	Storage holdings at close of week
Week ended Aug. 2:	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
New York	953,832	32,322,753	7,000,730
Chicago	1,526,001	38,022,150	6,355,872
Boston	421,750	9,961,176	1,577,744
Philadelphia	368,732	12,579,255	1,049,210
San Francisco	470,066	9,884,971	1,023,800
Total, 5 markets	3,740,381	102,770,305	17,007,356
Week ended Aug. 9:			
New York	894,361	33,217,114	7,018,558
Chicago	1,434,779	39,456,929	6,390,983
Boston	278,608	10,239,784	1,601,983
Philadelphia	347,075	12,926,330	991,138
San Francisco	480,018	10,364,989	1,087,432
Total, 5 markets	3,434,841	106,205,146	17,090,094
Week ended Aug. 16:			
New York	1,095,826	34,312,940	6,797,371
Chicago	1,400,831	40,857,760	6,398,445
Boston	465,078	10,704,862	1,683,956
Philadelphia	396,925	13,323,255	992,160
San Francisco	266,757	10,631,746	952,666
Total, 5 markets	3,625,417	109,830,563	16,824,598
Week ended Aug. 23:			
New York	994,550	35,307,490	6,903,348
Chicago	1,194,530	42,052,290	6,399,378
Boston	307,394	11,012,256	1,627,819
Philadelphia	430,088	13,753,843	1,050,955
San Francisco	479,268	11,111,014	1,009,763
Total, 5 markets	3,405,830	113,236,393	16,991,263
Week ended Aug. 30:			
New York	1,140,380	36,447,870	6,872,373
Chicago	1,186,363	43,238,653	6,349,172
Boston	513,775	11,526,031	1,634,009
Philadelphia	329,036	14,082,379	1,083,669
San Francisco	270,624	11,381,638	954,587
Total, 5 markets	3,440,178	116,676,571	16,893,810

Receipts of American Cheese at Wisconsin Warehouses, August

	1930	Corresponding week in 1929
	Pounds	*Pounds*
Week ended Aug. 2	5,456,772	5,913,238
Week ended Aug. 9	5,324,240	5,726,100
Week ended Aug. 16	4,804,030	5,535,064
Week ended Aug. 23	4,985,011	5,482,623
Week ended Aug. 30	4,770,549	5,489,485
Total since Jan. 1	182,134,800	174,501,911

Receipts and Storage Holdings of Eggs at Five Markets, August, 1930

Week and market	Receipts for week	Receipts since Jan. 1	Storage holdings at close of week
Week ended Aug. 2:	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*
New York	110,715	5,595,683	1,903,946
Chicago	64,175	3,744,396	1,838,982
Boston	21,322	1,169,204	269,306
Philadelphia	28,459	1,251,282	328,800
San Francisco	14,869	496,412	64,391
Total, 5 markets	239,540	12,256,977	4,405,425
Week ended Aug. 9:			
New York	110,209	5,705,892	1,896,693
Chicago	54,026	3,798,422	1,831,708
Boston	22,207	1,191,411	264,470
Philadelphia	23,422	1,274,704	322,295
San Francisco	14,666	511,078	63,235
Total, 5 markets	224,530	12,481,507	4,378,401
Week ended Aug. 16:			
New York	118,838	5,824,730	1,874,466
Chicago	55,226	3,853,648	1,813,847
Boston	27,798	1,219,209	256,824
Philadelphia	22,433	1,297,137	314,300
San Francisco	15,169	526,247	61,725
Total, 5 markets	239,464	12,720,971	4,321,162
Week ended Aug. 23:			
New York	93,453	5,918,183	1,830,476
Chicago	53,159	3,906,807	1,789,771
Boston	24,009	1,243,218	250,003
Philadelphia	17,862	1,314,999	301,328
San Francisco	13,614	539,861	59,864
Total, 5 markets	202,097	12,923,068	4,231,442
Week ended Aug. 30:			
New York	103,545	6,021,728	1,778,256
Chicago	46,047	3,952,854	1,750,852
Boston	23,722	1,266,940	240,940
Philadelphia	22,290	1,337,289	283,709
San Francisco	17,472	557,333	28,914
Total, 5 markets	213,076	13,136,144	4,112,671

Receipts and Storage Holdings of Dressed Poultry at Five Markets, August, 1930

Week and market	Receipts for week	Receipts since Jan. 1	Storage holdings at close of week
Week ended Aug. 2:	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
New York	2,148,184	86,954,261	11,509,854
Chicago	578,292	28,045,336	9,763,366
Boston	476,829	23,743,765	3,650,789
Philadelphia	338,084	16,093,388	1,803,986
San Francisco	123,359	4,636,079	2,058,758
Total, 5 markets	3,664,748	159,472,829	28,786,753
Week ending Aug. 9:			
New York	2,534,433	89,488,694	11,300,348
Chicago	531,308	28,576,644	9,425,533
Boston	611,655	24,355,420	3,453,635
Philadelphia	421,818	16,515,206	1,796,161
San Francisco	63,980	4,700,059	2,034,710
Total, 5 markets	4,163,194	163,636,023	28,010,387
Week ending Aug. 16:			
New York	2,980,004	92,468,698	11,071,484
Chicago	637,990	29,214,634	8,811,516
Boston	768,266	25,123,686	3,283,663
Philadelphia	444,486	16,959,692	1,673,868
San Francisco	108,982	4,809,041	1,999,090
Total, 5 markets	4,939,728	168,575,752	26,789,621
Week ending Aug. 23:			
Now York	3,210,477	95,679,175	11,257,839
Chicago	636,870	29,851,504	8,090,232
Boston	774,157	25,897,843	2,992,025
Philadelphia	434,148	17,393,840	1,602,654
San Francisco	78,669	4,887,710	1,948,596
Total, 5 markets	5,134,321	173,710,072	25,891,346
Week ending Aug. 30:			
New York	3,370,018	99,049,193	11,164,860
Chicago	705,540	30,557,044	7,673,102
Boston	783,403	26,681,246	2,832,454
Philadelphia	417,587	17,811,427	1,633,228
San Francisco	193,528	5,081,238	1,961,300
Total, 5 markets	5,470,076	179,180,148	25,264,944

Wholesale Prices of No. 1 Fresh American Cheese (Single Daisies), August, 1930

[Cents per pound]

Day	New York	Chicago	Boston	Philadelphia	San Francisco [1]
1	17½-18	16½-17	17½-18	17½-18	15½
2	18	16½-17	17½-18	17½-18	15½
4	18	17-17½	18-18½	18-18½	15½
5	18-18½	17-17½	18-18½	18-18½	15½
6	18-18½	17¼-17½	18-18½	18-18½	15½
7	18¼-18½	17¼-17½	18-18½	18-18½	16
8	18½	17¼-17½	18-18½	18-18½	16
9	18½	17¼-17½	18½-19	18-18½	16
11	19	17½-17¾	18½-19	18½-19	16
12	19	17½-17¾	18½-19	18½-19	16
13	19	17½-17¾	19-20	18½-19	16
14	19	17½-17¾	19-20	18½-19	16
15	19	17½-17¾	19-20	18½-19	16
16	19	17½-17¾	19-20	18½-19	16
18	19	18¼-18½	19½-20¾	19½	16
19	19	18¼-18½	19½-20¾	19½	16½
20	19	18¼-18½	19½-20¾	19½	16½
21	19	18¼-18½	19½-20¾	19½	16½
22	19½	18¼-18½	19½-20¾	19½	17
23	19½	18¼-18½	19½-20¾	19½	17
25	19½	18½-18¾	20-21	20	17
26	19½	18½-18¾	20-21	20	17
27	19½-20	18½-18¾	20-21	20	17
28	19½-20	18½-18¾	20-21	20	17
29	19½-20	18½-18¾	20-21	20	17
30	19½-20	18½-18¾	20-21	20	17
Average:					
August, 1930	18.95	17.89	19.41	19.02	16.27
August, 1929	23.02	21.98	23.60	22.97	22.00

[1] Flat.

Hay-Feed-Seeds

Monthly Average Prices of Hay and Straw, Per Ton, in Carloads, at Important Markets, August, 1930

Commodity	New York [1] [2]	Richmond	Atlanta	Memphis	Kansas City [1]	Omaha [1]	Chicago [1]
U. S. No. 1 timothy	$28.25	$28.50	$28.75	$24.50	$14.50		$20.00
U. S. No. 2 timothy	27.25	26.75	27.00	22.00	13.50		18.50
U. S. No. 1 tim. lht. clo. mxd	27.50	27.75					19.75
U. S. No. 2 tim. lht. clo. mxed	25.50	26.50					18.50
U. S. No. 2 tim. med. clo. mxd							17.75
U. S. No. 2 clo. lht. tim. mxd							17.25
U. S. No. 1 clover							19.00
U. S. No. 2 clover							17.00
U. S. No. 1 tim. lgt. gr. mxd	27.25						18.75
U. S. No. 2 tim. lht. gr. mxd	25.50						17.00
U. S. No. 1 alfalfa	32.35		34.50	26.75	21.50	$18.00	23.50
U. S. No. 2 alfalfa				23.00	17.50	16.25	19.25
U. S. No. 3 alfalfa					14.00	13.75	
U. S. No. 1 upland prairie					11.50	12.50	
U. S. No. 2 upland prairie					10.50	10.75	
U. S. No. 1 midland							
U. S. No. 1 Johnson							
U. S. No. 2 Johnson							
Wheat straw		11.00			6.00	7.50	7.75
Oat straw	14.25					8.50	7.75
Rye straw	16.00						10.25

Commodity	Boston [1] [2]	Pittsburgh [1]	Cincinnati [1]	St. Louis [1]	Minneapolis [1] and St. Paul	Denver	Los Angeles [1]	San Francisco [1]
No. 1 timothy	$26.25	$25.75	$23.75	$21.25	$14.50			
No. 2 timothy	24.25	24.00	22.50	18.25	13.50			
No. 1 lht. clo. mxd		25.25	23.75					
No. 2 lht. clo. mxd								
No. 1 med. clo. mxd								
No. 1 clo. mxd		27.00	25.50	20.50				
No. 1 clover		27.25	27.00	22.50				
No. 1 alfalfa			31.00	26.75	[3] 21.50	$19.25	$17.50	$13.75
Standard alfalfa				24.50	[3] 19.50			
No. 2 alfalfa			28.00	21.25	[3] 16.50	17.75	16.50	11.75
No. 1 upland				15.75	14.00			
No. 2 upland				13.50	13.00			
No. 1 midland								
Wheat straw		11.50	10.50		6.75			
Oat straw	13.25	11.50	10.75		7.25			
Rye straw	19.75		13.60		7.50			

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets.
[2] Large bales.
[3] Nominal.

Receipts of Hay at Important Markets

August, 1930, with Comparisons

	August, 1930	August, 1929	July-August, 1930-31	July-August, 1929-30
Receipts at—	*Cars*	*Cars*	*Cars*	*Cars*
Boston	60	89	193	289
New York	288	123	594	360
Pittsburgh	164	162	291	264
Cincinnati	702	361	1,166	648
Chicago	274	323	606	664
Minneapolis-St. Paul	279	232	554	502
St. Louis	463	268	858	691
Omaha	314	462	646	574
Kansas City	1,241	1,431	2,378	2,862
Los Angeles	81	306	379	939
San Francisco	723	623	1,393	1,144
Denver	128	45	204	86

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Reported by the Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry

Permitted entry into the United States under the Federal Seed Act

Kind of seed	August 1930	August 1929	July 1, 1930 to Aug. 31, 1930	July 1 1929 to Aug. 31, 1929
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Alfalfa			(1)	
Bluegrass, Canada				27,800
Bromegrass, awnless		3,100		3,300
Clover alsike		47,100	[2] 31,500	47,100
Clover, crimson	2,027,800	1,599,600	[3] 2,027,800	1,597,100
Clover, red	54,900	50,000	[4] 191,400	61,000
Clover, white	33,000	70,200	[5] 33,000	361,800
Mixtures, clover			[6] 14,900	10,900
Orchard grass		33,000	[7] 100	63,800
Rape, winter	164,200	37,600	[8] 361,400	116,200
Ryegrass, English	4,500	8,800	[9] 10,100	10,200
Ryegrass, italian	100		[7] 300	11,600
Vetch, hairy		391,900	[10] 5,500	702,200
Vetch, spring	99,200		[11] 187,300	
Not Subject to the Federal Seed Act				
Bentgrass	20,400	21,300	49,500	66,700
Clover, biennial whiteflowered sweet		5,300		5,300
Dog's tail, crested				3,600
Fescue, chewings	249,500	104,300	437,200	33,000
Fescue, other		80,200	3,200	92,300
Grass, carpet	5,000		6,200	300
Grass, rescue	1,000	1,500	1,000	1,500
Grass, Rhodes	1,000		1,200	3,000
Grass, rough-stalked meadow	6,200		6,200	2,500
Grass, wallaby			100	
Grass, wood meadow		500		500
Paspalum, tall	6,100	1,000	6,200	1,000
Sainfoin				2,200
Yarrow				200

[1] None permitted. 88,600 pounds to be permitted entry after staining.
[2] From Canada.
[3] 1,111,200 pounds from Hungary; 735,700 pounds from France; 180,900 pounds from Germany (of Hungarian origin).
[4] 136,100 pounds from France; 44,100 pounds from Czechoslovakia; 11,200 pounds from England. 426,100 pounds to be permitted entry after staining not included.
[5] From Germany.
[6] From Poland.
[7] From Australia.
[8] 250,200 pounds from Japan; 78,000 pounds from Holland; 33,000 pounds from Germany; 200 pounds from England.
[9] 5,600 pounds from Ireland; 4,400 pounds from Scotland; 100 pounds from Australia.
[10] From Hungary.
[11] 132,200 pounds from Germany; 55,100 pounds from Holland.

Crimson Clover Seed Mostly Sold

Crimson Clover seed continued to move rapidly from the hands of growers during the four weeks ended August 19. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that about 90% of the crop in Tennessee had been sold by growers up to that date. The crop started to move slowly but gained momentum during July.

Growers in Tennessee were offered mostly $8.35 per 100 pounds, basis clean seed, compared with $7.50 a month ago and two months ago. They were offered mostly $7.50 for country-run seed.

Imports were heavy and during August 1 to 15 amounted to 783,300 pounds. Imports July 1 to August 15 amounted to 527,300 pounds last year and 557,300 pounds two years ago.

Monthly Average Prices of Feedstuffs, per Ton, Bagged, in Carloads, at Important Markets, August, 1930

Commodity	Boston	Philadelphia	Buffalo	Cincinnati	Chicago	Milwaukee	Minneapolis	St. Louis	Memphis	Atlanta	Kansas City	Omaha	Fort Worth	Denver	Los Angeles	San Francisco
Standard spring wheat bran	$31.40	$30.65	$26.60		$25.40	$25.50	$23.40									
Soft winter wheat bran		32.80	30.40	30.10		26.00		25.70								
Hard winter wheat bran		30.95	29.70	28.80	25.40	25.50		25.70	$26.70	$33.25	$22.90	$22.60	$27.60		$27.40	$29.25
Standard spring wheat middlings	31.40	31.60	27.00	29.90	26.40	26.40	24.30									
Spring wheat flour middlings	34.75	34.50	31.80		28.60	28.05	27.30									
Soft winter wheat middlings			33.60	33.20		26.90		29.40								
Hard winter wheat middlings			33.50	32.40		26.40										
Brown winter wheat shorts			33.40			28.55					26.10	26.25				31.10
Gray winter wheat shorts			34.60	32.40		30.30		30.30	30.95	37.00	27.35	27.25	31.90	$36.50		37.25
Red Dog flour	39.50	38.05	33.70	36.50	32.80		31.40			40.90	30.25	30.80				
Wheat mixed feed			31.80	31.50										31.25		27.25
Rye middlings						22.50	18.20									
Linseed meal (34%)	49.60		44.50	47.70	44.65	44.90	42.20	45.65		51.90	46.40	46.70		53.50	49.25	46.50
Cottonseed meal (43%)	37.80	45.35	44.40	42.80	42.10		42.50	42.70	39.90		40.50	41.75	34.30	45.50		39.25
Cottonseed meal (41%)	44.40	43.35	42.40	40.70	40.10	40.40	40.60	40.20	36.25						35.05	37.75
Cottonseed meal (36%)	41.60	40.55	40.10	38.30	38.10		38.70			[1] 33.50						
Digester feeding tankage (60%)				55.00							56.00	56.00				
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)				31.00	26.65			26.80	28.00	35.40	24.70	23.10		22.25	25.00	22.60
Gluten feed	41.30	39.85	37.65	36.65	33.75	34.20	36.95			43.85						
Gluten meal	47.05		45.85	43.65	40.75	42.05	43.95									
White hominy feed	42.75	[1] 41.60	40.10	38.55	36.05	35.60		35.30		40.00		33.20				
Yellow hominy feed		[1] 41.60	39.70	38.55	35.60	36.50						33.20				
Dried beet pulp															28.10	25.50

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[1] Nominal.

Kentucky Bluegrass Seed Mostly Sold

Movement of Kentucky bluegrass seed from the hands of growers has been much faster than in other recent years. The United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that approximately 90% of the crop in Kentucky and 95% in the western district had been sold by growers up to August 12, compared with corresponding movement of 55% and 40%, respectively, for those districts in 1929 and 30% and 60% in 1928. During the past month the movement was much faster in Kentucky than in the west, where apparently a greater portion of the crop had been sold, or contracted for, when stripped. In general growers sold freely during the month.

Prices showed only slight changes during the month. They covered a wider range than a year ago, when the average price was the same for both districts. In Kentucky prices to growers ranged $1.30 to $1.50 per bushel for rough, cured seed, and averaged $1.40, compared with $1.15 a year ago and $1.20 two years ago. In the western district they ranged mostly $1.50 to $1.75 and averaged $1.70, compared with $1.15 a year ago and $1.85 two years ago.

Late reports indicated the quality to be fair in Kentucky and fairly good in the western district, as had been reported previously.

Redtop Seed Moved Faster than Usual

Movement of redtop seed from the hands of growers has been much faster than usual. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that about 65% of the crop had been sold up to August 19, compared with 10% last year and 5% to 10% two years ago. Average movement for the past 10 years at corresponding dates has been about 15 to 20 per cent.

Apparently the quality turned out slightly better than had been expected by growers. It was regarded as good or very good by three-fourths of the number of shippers who replied and fair by the remaining one-fourth.

Growers have been offered the highest prices since 1926. On August 19 prices to growers ranged 17¢ to 19½¢ and averaged 18½¢ a pound for "fancy" seed. Prices on corresponding dates averaged 15¢ in 1929, 11¢ in 1928, 10½¢ in 1927, 21¢ in 1926, 18½¢ in 1925, 11¢ in 1924, and an average of 13⅝¢ for the period 1917 to 1929, inclusive.

Timothy Seed Production

Production of timothy seed is expected to be slightly smaller than last year mainly because of smaller acreage in many of the important districts. Yield per acre likewise was expected to fall short of last year. Based upon the reports of hundreds of growers and country shippers during the first week of August, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates the crop to be at least 15% smaller than that of the year before.

Drought reduced the crop in several important districts. The reduction was particularly marked in Illinois and Ohio. Aside from drought, weather and labor conditions were generally favorable.

Recent Agricultural Publications

These publications are free as long as the limited supply of the department lasts. After the department's supply is exhausted they may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the prices quoted in parentheses.

To obtain the bulletins, list those desired, write your name and address plainly, and send the list to the Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Request may be made by postal card or letter.

Farmers' Bulletins

612 F., Rev. Breeds of beef cattle. (5¢.)
627 F., Rev. The house centipede. (5¢.)
1268 F., Rev. Sheep-killing dogs. (5¢.)
1315 F., Rev. Cleaning milking machines. (5¢.)
1458 F., Rev. Strawberry diseases. (5¢.)
1472 F., Rev. Preventing damage by termites or white ants. (5¢.)
1551 F., Rev. Marketing farm produce by parcel post. (10¢.)
1632 F. Karakul sheep. (10¢.)

Technical Bulletins

186 T. The bacterial blight of beans caused by *Bacterium phaseoli*. (10¢.)
190 T. A study of the lesser migratory grasshopper. (10¢.)
191 T. The production, extraction, and germination of lodgepole pine seed. (20¢.)
192 T. Wintering steers in the North Central Great Plains Section. (5¢.)

Circulars

123 C. A comparative study of dusting by means of airplane and ground machine for the control of the blueberry maggot. (5¢.)
132 C. Fighting the corn borer with machinery in the two-generation area. (15¢.)

Miscellaneous Publications

81 MP. Recommendations of the Bureau of Animal Industry on problems of livestock production. (5¢.)
82 MP. How the national forests of California benefit the State. (5¢.)
95 MP. The world wheat outlook, 1930, and facts that farmers should consider. (10¢.)

Soil Surveys

No. 12, Series 1926. Soil Survey of Montgomery County, Alabama. (25¢.)
No. 30, Series 1925. Soil Survey of Prince Georges County, Maryland. (20¢.)
No. 28, Series 1925. Soil Survey of Dukes and Nantucket Counties, Massachusetts. (25¢.)

Grain

Weekly Weighted Price per Bushel of Reported Cash Sales, August, 1930, with Comparisons of Monthly Averages

Wheat

Market and grade	Weekly averages				Monthly averages			
	Aug. 2-8	Aug. 9-15	Aug. 16-22	Aug. 23-29	Aug., 1929	1930		
						June	July	Aug.
CHICAGO	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Hd. Winter No. 2	89	90	89	89	130	100	88	89
No. 3	84	91	87	87	127	97	86	88
Red Winter No. 2	89	91	88	91	130	107	88	80
No. 3	88	------	------	------	127	105	86	88
MINNEAPOLIS								
Hd. Spring No. 1	100	94	92	92	138	105	97	93
Dk. No. Spring No. 1	95	93	91	91	138	105	96	92
No. 2	93	91	88	89	136	104	94	91
No. Spring No. 1	93	92	89	90	135	100	92	91
No. 2	91	90	87	87	131	09	90	88
Am. Durum No. 2	93	89	85	86	127	88	87	86
KANSAS CITY								
Dk. Hd. Winter No. 2	84	87	84	86	129	91	83	85
No. 3	83	85	82	84	127	97	81	83
Hd. Winter No. 2	80	83	80	83	123	89	80	81
No. 3	79	81	79	81	120	90	79	79
ST. LOUIS								
Hd. Winter No. 2	89	90	87	88	129	96	86	88
Red Winter No. 2	88	92	90	94	132	105	85	89
No. 3	90	------	89	------	128	101	83	90
SIX MARKETS [1]								
By classes (all grades)								
Hd. Red Spring	93	91	89	90	135	103	94	90
Durum	82	83	78	80	116	85	81	80
Hd. Red Winter	81	83	81	80	124	90	81	81
Soft Red Winter	88	91	89	92	128	100	85	89
All classes and grades	84	86	84	84	126	94	83	85
MINNEAPOLIS (cash close)								
Dk. No. Spring No. 1	94	01	90	88	138	103	94	91
WINNIPEG (cash close)								
No. Spring No. 1	97	94	90	88	158	103	95	92
Corn								
CHICAGO								
White No. 2	93	103	102	104	101	82	84	102
No. 3	91	102	103	103	101	81	84	99
Yellow No. 2	96	101	100	100	101	80	83	100
No. 3	98	100	100	100	101	79	82	99
KANSAS CITY								
White No. 2	92	96	94	96	97	80	82	95
No. 3	93	96	93	95	05	76	79	95
Yellow No. 2	93	96	95	96	99	80	81	95
No. 3	90	96	93	94	99	80	80	92
ST. LOUIS								
White No. 2	100	103	101	103	103	84	88	101
No. 3	97	102	99	102	101	83	86	98
Yellow No. 2	97	102	100	100	102	80	83	100
No. 3	98	101	99	100	101	79	80	99
FIVE MARKETS [1]								
All classes and grades	93	99	98	99	100	78	81	98
Oats, White								
CHICAGO No. 3	39	40	38	41	43	38	35	30
MINNEAPOLIS No. 3	37	36	35	37	40	34	33	36
KANSAS CITY No. 3	44	40	39	41	43	39	34	39
ST. LOUIS No. 3	38	41	39	41	44	39	36	39
FIVE MARKETS [1]								
All classes and grades	39	39	37	39	42	37	35	38

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[1] Duluth and Omaha included in Wheat; Minneapolis and Omaha in corn; Omaha in oats.

Rye

Market and grade	Weekly averages				Monthly averages			
	Aug. 2-8	Aug. 9-15	Aug. 16-22	Aug. 23-29	Aug., 1929	1930		
						June	July	Aug.
CHICAGO No. 2	62	64	64	67	103	62	61	65
MINNEAPOLIS No. 2	61	60	57	60	98	57	55	60
Barley								
MINNEAPOLIS No. 2	51	53	52	52	61	49	47	52
Flaxseed								
MINNEAPOLIS No. 1	232	211	196	191	279	271	232	200

Weekly Closing Prices of Futures, August, 1930, with Comparisons of Monthly Averages

SEPTEMBER FUTURES [1]

Wheat

Market	Weekly averages				Monthly averages			
	Aug. 2-8	Aug. 9-15	Aug. 16-22	Aug. 23-29	Aug. 1929	1930		
						June	July	Aug.
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
CHICAGO	92	91	88	87	135	102	91	90
MINNEAPOLIS	91	90	86	85	137	101	91	88
KANSAS CITY	86	85	82	81	130	04	84	83
WINNIPEG	99	97	92	90	157	108	98	94
LIVERPOOL	111	109	105	103	145	111	106	106
Corn								
CHICAGO	95	98	97	98	102	78	79	97
KANSAS CITY	91	94	92	93	101	76	77	92
Oats								
CHICAGO	41	40	40	41	48	38	37	40
WINNIPEG	45	43	40	38	70	47	44	42
DECEMBER FUTURES								
Wheat								
CHICAGO	98	97	93	93	144	107	97	95
MINNEAPOLIS	95	95	91	90	142	102	96	92
KANSAS CITY	90	90	87	86	137	99	89	88
WINNIPEG	100	99	93	91	155	109	100	96
LIVERPOOL	112	110	106	104	149	113	107	107
Corn								
CHICAGO	92	94	91	93	98	72	73	92
KANSAS CITY	88	90	88	89	05	66	70	88
Oats								
CHICAGO	44	44	43	44	52	41	40	44
WINNIPEG	44	42	39	39	68	45	43	41

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[1] October futures for Winnipeg and Liverpool.

Foreign Crops and Markets

WORLD WHEAT CROP INCREASED

The 1930 wheat production as reported up to September 10 by 27 countries stood at 2,778,149,000 bushels, an increase of 6.6% over the 2,605,929,000 bushels harvested in the same countries last year. The production in the United States is estimated at 837,761,000 bushels against 820,613,000 bushels forecast on August 1, 1930, and 805,790,000 bushels harvested in 1929. The first official estimate of production in Canada is 384,769,000 bushels, an increase of 26% over the short crop of 1929. Production in 18 European countries now stands at 1,067,359,000 bushels, an increase of 1.4% over the 1,052,288,000 bushels harvested in the same countries in 1929. This total does not include an estimate of the French crop, which is expected to be about 100,000,000 bushels below last year. The first estimate of production in Czechoslovakia is 53,094,000 bushels, against 52,902,000 bushels in 1929. Small upward revisions have been made in the estimates of production in Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Rumania. The revised estimate of production in Spain is 145,099,000 bushels, as compared with the previous estimate of 160,568,000 bushels and 154,244,00 bushels harvested in 1929.

LARGER EUROPEAN SUGAR CROPS

The 1930–31 European beet sugar crop is placed by Doctor Mikusch, of Vienna, at a point 3.9% above the 1929–30 crop, exclusive of Russia. The new estimates are made on the basis of condition of the sugar-beet crops during August. If Russia is included, an increase of 19% over last year is indicated. The crop for Europe excluding Russia is estimated at 8,360,000 short tons, as compared with 8,046,000 short tons reported by Doctor Mikusch for 1929–30. The Russian crop is more than double that of last season, being placed at 2,425,000 short tons against 1,015,000 short tons reported for 1929–30, which brings the total sugar production for all Europe up to 10,785,000 short tons for the coming season as compared with last season's crop of 9,061,000 short tons. Among sugar-exporting countries, Germany shows an increase of about 200,000 short tons and Czechoslovakia about 50,000 short tons over last year, while in Poland a decrease of 240,000 short tons is reported. The United Kingdom, the most important sugar-importing country of Europe, shows an increase of 160,000 short tons. Minor increases over 1929–30 are indicated in all other countries with the exception of Hungary, Italy, and Yugoslavia, where slight decreases occur.

SMALLER WORLD CROP OF HOPS

World production of hops this season will be between 115,600,000 and 120,006,000 pounds against 182,900,000 pounds in 1929, according to a cable quoting the International Hop Congress at Saaz, Czechoslovakia, from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. The 1930 production of high quality hops, which are only grown in central Europe, is estimated at from 56,700,000 to 60,700,000 pounds as compared with 87,700,000 pounds in 1929. The lower production this year is due to the drastic reduction in acreage. The congress advises the growers to pick only hops in perfect condition this season and further urges that the present acreage be curtailed by one-third. The harvest in Bavaria and Czechoslovakia is now in full swing, but only small quantities are moving to market. Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London reports that the English hop harvest has started under favorable weather conditions. Although the present acreage is smaller than that of last year, growers there also are urged to pick only best-quality hops in an effort to sustain prices.

EUROPEAN APPLE MARKET PROSPECTS

Supplies of American apples in the United Kingdom were light during the week ended September 13, according to cabled advices from F. A. Motz, fruit specialist in Europe for the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Department of Agriculture. American apples have met with a generally good demand so far this season. The fruit has been arriving in good condition. American and Belgian pears are in heavy supplies on the British markets, and with the domestic crop moving to market the pear supply will be further increased.

Fruits and Vegetables

Car-Lot Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables Shown by States

Shipments during August and for season to August 31, 1930, with comparisons

Shipping districts	August			Season total to Aug 31, 1930	Season total to Aug 31, 1929	Season total to Aug 31, 1928	Total last season
	1930	1929	1928				
APPLES (WESTERN STATES)							
California:							
Northern district	594	835	726	1, 951	1, 130	2, 148	1, 235
Contral district	98	59	408	124	72	470	2, 219
New Mexico	67	130	18	67	130	18	966
Washington	378	112	230	433	130	358	34, 235
Others	10	4	67	18	5	74	12, 723
Total	1, 147	1, 140	1, 449	2, 593	1, 467	3, 068	51, 378
APPLES (EASTERN (STATES)							
Arkansas	99	210	208	132	229	232	417
Delaware	59	31	270	805	629	762	820
Illinois	205	229	297	782	878	1, 108	2, 326
Maryland:							
Eastern Shore	17	24	50	158	80	165	166
Other	28	61	84	92	148	142	1, 686
Michigan	252	228	247	284	235	247	4, 051
Missouri	47	36	53	95	69	77	766
New Jersey	93	170	132	298	313	214	331
New York	503	231	319	533	270	338	9, 254
Pennsylvania	50	62	40	91	86	48	2, 403
Virginia	72	813	800	159	995	952	16, 708
West Virginia	97	392	240	197	586	309	7, 388
Wisconsin	20	34	45	20	34	47	595
Others	40	130	96	161	308	308	4, 542
Total	1, 582	2, 651	2, 881	3, 807	4, 860	4, 944	51, 453
SUMMARY FOR APPLES							
Western States	1, 147	1, 140	1, 449	2, 593	1, 467	3, 068	51, 378
Eastern States	1, 582	2, 651	2, 881	3, 807	4, 860	4, 944	51, 453
Total	2, 729	3, 791	4, 330	6, 400	6, 327	8, 012	102, 831
BEANS, STRING							
Colorado	146	51	1	153	56	2	58
New Jersey	22	31	12	78	56	109	61
New York	16	49	38	21	51	45	69
Others	9	98	15	8, 607	7, 313	5, 909	8, 453
Total	193	229	66	8, 859	7, 476	6, 065	8, 641
CABBAGE							
Colorado	190	215	202	270	251	245	810
Illinois	75	85	41	214	160	158	296
Indiana	48	64	3	56	101	5	116
Iowa	131	177	229	440	356	439	442
Minnesota	38	14	55	50	17	55	1, 200
New York	666	580	248	689	580	248	10, 609
Virginia [1]	106	448	516	133	739	593	1, 215
Wisconsin	656	129	115	664	129	115	5, 395
Others	29	55	29	15, 513	22, 294	17, 974	24, 061
Total	1, 939	1, 767	1, 438	18, 029	24, 627	19, 832	44, 144
CANTALOUPES							
Arkansas	24	51	147	244	413	846	413
California:							
Northern district	98	168	18	100	172	80	428
Southern district	13	7	0	38	16	2	16
Central district	508	1, 103	523	1, 758	1, 770	2, 834	1, 902
Imperial Valley (first crop)	2	0	28	11, 082	14, 299	14, 072	14, 299
Colorado	1, 507	1, 571	266	1, 513	1, 571	266	3, 195
Delaware	158	274	427	174	285	427	285
Indiana	35	318	437	165	387	459	387
Iowa	29	29	79	29	29	79	35
Maryland, Eastern Shore	173	460	945	251	553	987	555
Michigan	10	13	18	10	13	18	16
Nevada	36	57	40	66	104	134	170
New Mexico	228	245	274	416	352	370	352
Texas	164	91	145	354	173	241	176
Washington	221	314	191	232	316	218	381
Others	36	223	173	5, 744	5, 422	5, 892	5, 538
Total	3, 242	4, 924	3, 711	22, 176	25, 875	26, 925	28, 148
CANTALOUPES BY TRUCK							
Additional movement reduced to car-lot equivalents.							
Delaware	268	435	(2)	268	459	(2)	461
Maryland, Eastern Shore	263	504	(2)	263	538	(2)	543

[1] Does not include East Shore or Norfolk section.

[2] Unavailable.

Car-Lot Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables Shown by States—Continued

Shipping districts	August 1930	August 1929	August 1928	Season total to Aug 31, 1930	Season total to Aug 31, 1929	Season total to Aug 31, 1928	Total last season
CARROTS							
California:							
Central district	110	125	24	5, 097	4, 213	2, 157	4, 427
Southern district	1	2	2	783	744	355	751
Colorado	17	44	9	17	46	12	95
New York	154	127	146	160	127	146	2, 090
Others	16	26	10	3, 696	4, 287	2, 597	4, 778
Total	298	324	191	9, 753	9, 417	5, 267	12, 141
CAULIFLOWER							
Colorado	271	288	80	273	292	81	1, 508
New York [3]	55	36	14	55	36	15	175
Utah	24	6	15	24	6	15	176
Washington	23	0	7	85	46	14	69
Others	5	0	0	5	0	0	7, 612
Total	378	330	116	442	380	125	9, 540
CELERY							
California:							
Southern district	35	27	55	1, 963	1, 466	1, 457	3, 496
Central district	1	0	0	1	0	0	350
Colorado	11	25	37	12	27	45	149
Michigan	338	344	383	703	689	699	1, 852
New York	334	220	255	370	229	271	3, 847
Oregon	62	50	16	95	73	25	673
Pennsylvania	11	17	18	12	23	18	105
Others	2	5	9	9, 857	8, 853	8, 437	13, 413
Total	794	688	773	13, 013	11, 360	10, 952	23, 885
CHERRIES							
Wisconsin	17	66	110	108	126	168	128
Others	13	28	49	2, 389	2, 171	2, 496	2, 171
Total	30	94	159	2, 497	2, 297	2, 664	2, 299
CUCUMBERS							
Colorado	12	8	0	12	8	0	9
Delaware	16	0	10	118	163	214	163
Illinois	21	10	23	230	108	148	118
Indiana	11	11	19	36	124	143	126
Michigan	11	8	17	11	9	17	13
New Jersey	35	65	87	115	161	370	161
New York	382	199	458	382	199	458	529
Others	4	15	28	5, 677	6, 064	5, 404	6, 350
Total	492	316	642	6, 581	6, 836	6, 754	7, 469
DECIDUOUS FRUIT, MIXED							
California:							
Northern district	955	631	769	2, 466	1, 855	2, 751	2, 163
Southern district	32	27	46	66	54	90	159
Central district	66	114	51	192	229	309	254
Colorado	16	5	12	16	10	12	34
New York	24	9	6	24	15	9	185
Washington	942	937	1, 335	1, 179	1, 148	1, 647	2, 232
Others	22	19	60	47	76	110	165
Total	2, 057	1, 742	2, 279	3, 990	3, 387	4, 928	5, 192
GRAPES							
Arkansas	284	441	433	287	442	433	510
California:							
Northern district	291	133	616	292	133	617	17, 022
Southern district	183	46	107	458	310	386	2, 977
Central district	4, 030	4, 040	5, 281	4, 727	4, 164	6, 670	38, 819
Iowa	18	29	24	18	29	24	369
Kansas	14	19	22	14	19	22	104
Michigan	25	7	0	25	7	0	1, 746
Missouri	118	99	162	121	99	162	225
Others	24	105	74	441	571	607	4, 330
Total	4, 987	4, 919	6, 719	6, 383	5, 774	8, 921	66, 102
LETTUCE							
California:							
Northern district	69	25	0	1, 088	1, 134	1, 002	1, 160
Central district	1, 913	1, 716	1, 496	21, 207	16, 469	16, 079	18, 986
Colorado	747	1, 193	1, 279	955	1, 431	1, 533	2, 109
New York	965	1, 452	990	2, 622	2, 905	2, 076	3, 704
Washington	246	169	121	1, 998	1, 480	1, 054	1, 747
Others	15	19	20	23, 591	25, 107	24, 412	25, 812
Total	3, 955	4, 574	3, 966	51, 461	48, 526	46, 156	53, 018
MELONS, CASABA [4]							
California:							
Central district	12	--------	--------	15	--------	--------	--------
Imperial Valley	6	--------	--------	31	--------	--------	--------
Total	18	--------	--------	46	--------	--------	--------

Shipping districts	August 1930	August 1929	August 1928	Season total to Aug 31, 1930	Season total to Aug 31, 1929	Season total to Aug 31, 1928	Total last season
MELONS, HONEY BALL [4]							
Arizona	11	--------	--------	46	--------	--------	--------
California:							
Northern district	10	--------	--------	10	--------	--------	--------
Central district	44	--------	--------	44	--------	--------	--------
Imperial Valley	504	--------	--------	2, 380	--------	--------	--------
Total	569	--------	--------	2, 480	--------	--------	--------
MELONS, HONEY DEW [4]							
Arizona	151	--------	--------	220	--------	--------	--------
California:							
Northern district	60	--------	--------	60	--------	--------	--------
Central district	965	--------	--------	1, 020	--------	--------	--------
Imperial Valley	242	--------	--------	2, 669	--------	--------	--------
Colorado	11	--------	--------	11	--------	--------	--------
Total	1, 429	--------	--------	3, 980	--------	--------	--------
MELONS, PERSIAN [4]							
California, central district	123	--------	--------	126	--------	--------	--------
Others	0	--------	--------	9	--------	--------	--------
Total	123	--------	--------	135	--------	--------	--------
MELONS, MIXED [4]							
Arizona	17	--------	--------	124	--------	--------	--------
California:							
Northern district	11	--------	--------	11	--------	--------	--------
Central district	487	--------	--------	500	--------	--------	--------
Imperial Valley	22	--------	--------	1, 642	--------	--------	--------
Others	5	--------	--------	11	--------	--------	--------
Total	542	--------	--------	2, 288	--------	--------	--------
ONIONS							
California:							
Northern district	380	380	611	1, 485	1, 324	961	1, 887
Central district	61	17	75	322	332	395	626
Southern district	36	75	58	1, 060	1, 572	1, 266	1, 629
Illinois	45	34	51	86	68	84	142
Indiana	459	281	142	470	281	142	5, 185
Iowa	348	260	438	793	593	642	1, 492
Massachusetts	614	743	561	1, 107	1, 029	615	1, 854
Michigan	86	32	30	86	32	30	2, 964
Minnesota	53	11	23	53	11	23	1, 447
New York	271	342	163	286	348	163	3, 986
Ohio	45	147	20	45	147	20	2, 988
Oklahoma	15	3	7	17	8	12	9
Texas	13	16	170	6, 333	7, 231	7, 042	7, 232
Utah	13	12	26	13	12	26	949
Washington	272	210	217	755	767	510	1, 417
Wisconsin	71	50	45	76	50	45	241
Others	11	20	145	331	700	775	6, 217
Total	2, 793	2, 633	2, 782	13, 318	14, 505	12, 751	40, 265
PEACHES							
California:							
Northern district	8, 908	2, 311	7, 679	10, 781	2, 741	12, 078	4, 506
Southern district	6	15	10	7	18	12	50
Central district	3, 677	2, 586	1, 951	6, 135	3, 658	4, 342	5, 224
Colorado	1, 111	42	498	1, 111	42	498	1, 765
Delaware	27	519	26	28	540	27	540
Georgia	372	13	2, 445	8, 449	5, 298	15, 926	5, 298
Maryland:							
Eastern Shore	24	171	93	29	206	93	206
Other	39	282	125	39	287	125	289
North Carolina	265	17	2, 153	2, 136	1, 250	3, 242	1, 250
Oregon	12	0	3	12	0	3	51
Pennsylvania	160	642	103	160	642	104	732
South Carolina	145	32	443	767	602	865	602
Tennessee	167	271	2, 051	231	1, 144	2, 077	1, 144
Utah	253	4	26	254	4	26	550
Virginia	16	562	309	17	622	309	623
Washington	153	186	693	154	186	699	1, 564
West Virginia	26	241	109	26	245	109	246
Others	38	6, 118	4, 105	229	9, 436	7, 176	10, 821
Total	15, 399	14, 012	22, 822	30, 565	26, 921	47, 711	35, 451
PEARS							
Alabama	51	72	39	118	149	45	152
California:							
Northern district	4, 283	3, 754	3, 082	7, 948	5, 551	7, 335	6, 937
Southern district	86	80	26	86	80	26	212
Central district	1, 385	1, 038	997	1, 752	1, 097	1, 467	2, 316
Colorado	104	313	196	106	313	196	1, 082
Michigan	136	31	20	136	31	20	147
Mississippi	11	7	3	12	10	3	10
New York	303	92	104	303	92	104	547
Ohio	10	5	16	10	5	16	33
Oregon	1, 363	758	1, 812	1, 363	758	1, 813	4, 219
Texas	40	170	6	94	227	6	231
Utah	19	11	32	19	11	32	47
Washington	1, 105	675	1, 398	1, 138	675	1, 409	4, 032
Others	15	85	38	20	93	40	1, 181
Total	8, 911	7, 091	7, 769	13, 105	9, 092	12, 512	21, 146

[3] Does not include Long Island.

Car-lot Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables Shown by States—Continued

Shipping districts	August			Season total to Aug 31, 1930	Season total to Aug 31, 1929	Season total to Aug 31, 1928	Total last season
	1930	1929	1928				
PEAS, GREEN							
Colorado	309	355	273	346	424	301	459
Idaho	170	123	117	382	219	161	238
New York	79	252	156	868	724	837	731
Washington	43	22	4	773	331	152	334
Others	7	9	1	3, 676	3, 111	2, 983	3, 435
Total	608	761	551	6, 045	4, 809	4, 434	5, 197
PEPPERS							
New Jersey	45	41	122	67	50	151	502
North Carolina	16	17	42	189	117	107	126
Others	7	20	13	1, 920	2, 301	2, 541	2, 704
Total	68	78	177	2, 176	2, 468	2, 799	3, 332
PLUMS AND PRUNES							
California:							
Northern district	664	139	170	3, 572	917	2, 278	929
Southern district	11	18	8	15	23	9	29
Central district	49	79	21	1, 325	841	982	843
Michigan	19	0	2	19	0	2	37
Oregon	780	884	874	780	884	874	1, 161
Washington	565	483	622	581	492	639	1, 046
Others	19	1	51	40	24	66	2, 001
Total	2, 107	1, 604	1, 748	6, 332	3, 181	4, 850	6, 046
SWEET POTATOES							
Alabama	124	178	130	288	527	295	567
California, central district	25	19	67	25	19	67	729
Florida	17	4	11	61	71	38	115
Georgia	49	90	80	206	230	104	497
Louisiana	190	164	39	197	201	39	1, 463
Maryland	29	66	91	29	66	91	1, 860
Mississippi	30	61	6	31	66	6	253
North Carolina	174	124	283	180	138	283	705
Tennessee	51	76	16	51	76	16	3, 678
Virginia:							
Eastern shore	536	906	621	538	907	621	6, 719
Other	291	188	244	293	189	251	365
Others	9	38	42	18	78	43	4, 954
Total	1, 525	1, 914	1, 630	1, 917	2, 568	1, 854	21, 905
TOMATOES							
Arkansas	18	11	20	323	298	385	300
California:							
Southern district	49	77	81	117	164	209	1, 483
Central district	134	25	128	287	212	348	2, 127
Colorado	16	9	0	16	9	0	55
Illinois	40	61	75	222	191	180	237
Indiana	218	256	195	225	266	203	1, 631
Iowa	42	17	75	42	17	75	53
Kansas	22	27	22	29	29	27	29
Kentucky	11	71	7	12	71	10	244
Maryland:							
Eastern Shore	142	262	242	455	727	488	772
Other	1	3	58	53	3	106	3
Michigan	28	29	36	35	31	36	42
Missouri	27	75	99	128	119	194	119
New Jersey	160	193	176	209	261	250	694
New York	107	163	212	107	163	212	838
North Carolina	18	1	0	115	2	3	2
Ohio	56	224	169	323	628	431	1, 020
Oregon	37	48	6	65	48	8	72
Utah	79	95	185	79	95	185	740
Washington	192	154	79	320	195	133	215
Others	14	44	102	20, 534	20, 659	19, 767	21, 526
Total	1, 411	1, 845	1, 967	23, 696	24, 188	23, 250	32, 202
VEGETABLES, MIXED							
California:							
Northern district	37	69	75	564	609	743	829
Southern district	27	60	36	1, 980	1, 217	1, 674	1, 953
Central district	61	47	46	1, 586	1, 560	1, 340	2, 181
Colorado	1,331	1, 313	1, 120	2, 082	2, 107	1, 806	4, 079
Florida	46	0	1	2, 820	2, 225	1, 799	2, 973
Illinois	38	52	42	333	298	242	390
Minnesota	21	40	41	52	68	66	181
New Jersey	122	485	842	509	1, 254	2, 101	1, 926
New York	342	287	199	637	496	472	1, 067
North Carolina	26	29	37	516	400	517	402
Ohio	26	95	119	93	228	220	239
Oregon	16	5	2	71	40	25	131
Pennsylvania	11	25	20	13	27	23	67
Utah	19	26	41	47	60	75	99
Virginia:							
Eastern Shore	1	2	2	1	6	7	7
Norfolk section	1	2	4	1, 206	1, 672	1, 502	2, 045
Other	20	25	66	35	57	82	75
Washington	78	56	29	641	467	354	553
Others	28	47	130	9, 608	11, 860	12, 573	13, 233
Total	2, 251	2, 665	2, 852	22, 794	24, 651	25, 621	32, 430

Shipping districts	August			Season total to Aug 31, 1930	Season total to Aug 31, 1929	Season total to Aug 31, 1928	Total last season
	1930	1929	1928				
WATERMELONS							
Alabama	166	126	193	836	659	705	722
Arkansas	193	232	300	328	437	340	439
California:							
Northern district	53	2	1	62	2	2	14
Southern district	1	20	32	1	20	41	21
Central district	656	975	457	1, 747	1, 476	1, 865	1, 673
Imperial Valley	28	124	0	4, 270	4, 658	3, 477	4, 658
Delaware	11	40	43	16	40	43	52
Georgia	4, 662	1, 701	4, 824	25, 236	21, 833	17, 488	21, 882
Idaho	20	32	34	21	32	36	35
Illinois	41	107	70	43	107	70	159
Indiana	32	201	107	34	201	107	299
Iowa	49	46	33	50	46	33	83
Kansas	26	54	8	26	54	8	155
Maryland, Eastern Shore	262	150	184	263	150	184	195
Mississippi	37	59	94	155	245	190	251
Missouri	806	921	738	1, 100	933	738	1, 039
North Carolina	882	618	1, 126	1, 733	758	1, 252	758
Oklahoma	313	510	463	365	518	463	538
South Carolina	466	176	810	4, 785	3, 491	3, 821	3, 494
Texas	798	732	1, 216	5, 928	4, 428	6, 423	4, 460
Virginia:							
Eastern Shore	8	29	97	8	29	97	68
Norfolk section	213	131	159	220	131	160	155
Other	248	260	139	262	260	146	264
Washington	167	226	228	167	226	228	307
Others	28	110	52	8, 757	10, 716	9, 346	10, 793
Total	10, 166	7, 582	11, 408	56, 413	51, 450	47, 263	52, 514
POTATOES							
Late crop (19 surplus States)							
California:							
Northern district	627	762	360	1, 136	1, 318	646	5, 145
Central district	234	266	231	1, 794	1, 036	1, 319	2, 286
Southern district	21	24	87	422	351	692	358
Colorado	758	1, 022	542	1, 010	1, 148	625	15, 357
Idaho	741	788	233	958	860	284	19, 010
Maine	704	1, 146	36	704	1, 146	36	61, 377
Minnesota	1, 425	2, 412	707	1, 524	2, 641	826	22, 913
Nebraska	350	584	197	351	598	199	7, 212
New York:							
Long Island	1, 802	1, 782	641	1, 857	1, 826	641	4, 878
Other	7	7	0	8	7	0	4, 329
Oregon	16	42	45	44	63	56	1, 559
Pennsylvania	12	98	45	14	100	45	2, 132
Utah	205	179	143	298	181	180	939
Washington	635	520	528	1, 063	830	926	8, 151
Wisconsin	1, 000	1, 462	332	1, 000	1, 462	332	14, 707
Wyoming	44	71	17	45	73	19	1, 730
Others	3	45	17	3	46	19	15, 475
Total	8, 584	11, 210	4, 161	12, 231	13, 686	6, 845	187, 558
Other States, late crop							
Arizona	12	6	20	43	42	66	50
Iowa	31	100	6	37	102	6	669
Kansas	642	834	1, 731	3, 782	2, 405	2, 703	2, 440
Kentucky	225	403	418	422	1, 191	443	1, 211
Missouri	289	621	1, 098	2, 015	972	1, 749	984
New Jersey	5, 182	2, 926	2, 644	5, 698	3, 752	2, 649	3, 811
Ohio	25	76	52	25	93	53	493
Virginia [1]	21	113	56	279	341	324	379
West Virginia	14	321	161	15	372	161	412
Others	6	41	62	64	116	79	533
Total	6, 447	5, 441	6, 248	12, 380	9, 386	8, 233	10, 982
Early crop							
Maryland, Eastern Shore (first crop)	252	128	1, 000	2, 095	2, 338	2, 978	2, 350
North Carolina	15	147	533	7, 342	5, 952	9, 177	6, 003
Virginia:							
Eastern Shore (first crop)	648	371	3, 844	17, 329	17, 572	22, 460	17, 607
Norfolk (first crop)	17	31	228	3, 711	3, 113	3, 888	3, 115
Others	16	67	238	24, 162	17, 504	23, 648	17, 588
Total	948	744	5, 843	54, 639	46, 479	62, 151	46, 663
SUMMARY FOR POTATOES							
Late crop (19 surplus States)	8, 584	11, 210	4, 161	12, 231	13, 686	6, 845	187, 558
Other States, late crop	6, 447	5, 441	6, 248	12, 380	9, 386	8, 233	10, 982
Early crop	948	744	5, 843	54, 639	46, 479	62, 151	46, 663
Total	15, 979	17, 395	16, 252	79, 250	69, 551	77, 229	245, 203
Grand total [5]	84, 993	81, 278	94, 288	414, 124	385, 666	406, 875	859, 101

[1] Does not include East Shore or Norfolk section.

[5] The season grand total shows the total shipments of the products given in this table and does not include the totals of fruits and vegetables not actively moving during the month.

Car-Lot Shipments of Citrus Fruits for August

State and product	August			July		
	1930	1929	1928	1930	1929	1928
GRAPEFRUIT						
California:						
Southern district	62	46	56	68	183	91
Central district	1	3	1	1	4	1
Others	1	2	17	9	3	60
Total	64	51	74	78	190	152
LEMONS						
California:						
Northern district	4	0	2	2	0	3
Southern district	1,316	1,134	1,437	2,066	2,461	1,919
Others	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	1,320	1,134	1,440	2,068	2,461	1,922
ORANGES						
California: Southern district	3,057	6,124	2,812	3,619	5,510	3,062
Others	0	8	0	0	71	2
Total	3,057	6,132	2,812	3,619	5,581	3,064
MIXED CITRUS FRUIT						
California: Southern district	111	211	135	173	279	184
Others	0	2	0	0	2	1
Total	111	213	135	173	281	185

Crop Comments

Apples.—The production of apples is now forecast at about 146,000,000 bushels, approximately the same as the forecast on August 1, about 3% larger than the short crop of 1929 and about four-fifths as large as the average during the previous five years. With production generally light except in the northwest and with quality above average, the proportion marketed for consumption as fresh fruit will be somewhat larger than usual and the commercial crop is estimated at 30,784,000 barrels, equal to 92,353,000 bushels.

Peaches.—The peach crop is now forecast at about 48,461,000 bushels, approximately 6% larger than the 1929 crop, but about 15% less than the average for the previous five years.

In the 10 southern early States, where the crop has been harvested, shipments confirm the forecast of a month ago and production is now estimated at 10,088,000 bushels. In these States the severe winter temperatures and late frosts combined to reduce the crop about 14% below the small 1929 crop and about 44% below the average production during the previous five years. From Virginia and Kentucky north, the crop, although light, is turning out somewhat better than anticipated a month ago. The dry season while causing some early maturity at smaller sizes has likewise tended to hold disease damage in check. In California the crop is now forecast at 28,877,000 bushels, which would be the largest crop of record.

Pears.—There was but little change in the prospective production of pears from a month ago. Condition was reported at 66.4% on September 1 and the production forecast at about 24,600,000 bushels which would be about 14% larger than the crop of 1929 and the average of the previous five years.

Prices to Jobbers of Fruits and Vegetables

August, 1930, with Comparisons

POTATOES (U. S. No. 1)

Variety and market	August, 1930				July, 1930		August, 1929	
	Opening	Low	High	Closing	Low	High	Low	High
Virginia and Maryland Cobblers, cloth-top stave barrels:								
New York	$2.00-$2.50	$1.75-$2.00	$2.00-$2.50	$1.75-$2.00	$2.00-$2.50	$3.25-$3.75	$4.75-$5.50	$6.00-$6.25
Boston	2.85- 3.00	2.75- 2.85	3.50	3.15	2.25- 3.15	3.75- 4.25	4.50	6.00
Philadelphia	2.25	2.00	2.00- 2.35	2.00- 2.25	2.00- 2.25	3.00- 3.75	4.00	5.50- 5.75
Baltimore	2.65- 2.75	2.50	3.50	2.75- 2.90	2.25- 2.50	3.25	4.25- 4.50	5.50- 6.00
Pittsburgh	2.65- 2.75	2.50- 2.75	3.25- 3.50	3.15- 3.25	2.65- 2.75	3.90- 4.25	5.50- 5.75	6.00
New Jersey Cobblers, 100 pounds sacked:								
New York	1.25- 1.50	1.15- 1.35	1.75- 1.90	1.50- 1.65	1.35- 1.50	2.00	2.85- 3.15	3.50
Boston	1.55- 1.65	1.35- 1.55	2.00	1.95- 2.00	1.50- 1.65	1.70- 1.75	2.35- 2.50	3.50- 3.75
Philadelphia	1.30	1.25	1.75- 1.85	1.60- 1.85			2.65- 2.90	3.45- 3.55
Baltimore	1.50	1.50	2.25	1.85- 2.00			3.00	3.50- 3.65
Pittsburgh	1.50- 1.55	1.50- 1.55	1.95- 2.10	1.95- 2.00	1.35- 1.60	1.65- 1.75	3.10- 3.15	3.50- 3.65
Long Island Cobblers, 100 pounds sacked:								
New York	1.40- 1.50	1.30- 1.40	1.75- 1.85	1.65- 1.75	1.50- 1.65	1.60- 1.65	3.05- 3.15	3.50- 3.65
Kansas and Missouri Cobblers, 100 pounds sacked:								
Chicago, car-lot sales	1.45- 1.60	1.40- 1.50	2.00- 2.15	1.70- 1.80	1.40- 1.50	1.75- 1.95	2.00- 2.15	2.60- 2.75

CANTALOUPES

Variety and market	August, 1930				July, 1930		August, 1929	
	Opening	Low	High	Closing	Low	High	Low	High
California Salmon Tints, standard 45's:								
New York	$3.25-$3.50	$1.25-$1.50	$3.50-$4.00	$1.50-$1.75	$1.50-$1.75	$4.00-$4.75	$1.75-$2.00	$3.50-$3.75
Pittsburgh	3.00	1.50	3.25- 3.75	1.50	2.00- 2.25	4.25- 4.75	2.00- 2.25	3.25- 3.50
Chicago	2.50- 2.75	1.75	3.50- 3.75	1.75	1.75- 2.00	3.75- 4.00	1.50- 1.75	3.50- 3.75
Colorado Salmon Tints, standard flats, 12's and 15's:								
New York	.75- .85	.40- .75	1.00- 1.25	.40- .75			.75- .90	1.00- 1.25
Pittsburgh	1.35	.50- .75	1.35	.90- 1.00			.75- .90	1.50- 1.75
Chicago	1.40- 1.50	.50	1.40- 1.50	.50- .60			.70- .80	1.25

ONIONS (100 pounds, sacked)

Variety and market	August, 1930				July, 1930		August, 1929	
	Opening	Low	High	Closing	Low	High	Low	High
Massachusetts yellow varieties:								
New York	$1.35-$1.40	$1.20-$1.25	$2.00	$1.65	$1.25-$1.50	$1.85-$2.00	$1.75-$2.00	$2.40-$2.65
Philadelphia	1.25- 1.40	1.25- 1.40	2.00	1.50- 1.75	1.15- 1.40	1.25- 1.50	2.00	2.35- 2.40
Baltimore	1.50	1.25- 1.40	2.25	1.75	1.50	2.00- 2.25	2.25	2.65- 2.75
Pittsburgh	1.65	1.65	1.90- 2.00	1.75			2.15- 2.25	2.25- 2.50
Midwestern yellow varieties:								
Chicago	[1] 1.40- 1.60	[1] 1.20- 1.25	[1] 1.65- 1.80	[1] 1.20- 1.25	[1] 1.40- 1.60	[1] 2.35	1.90- 1.95	2.25- 2.50

LETTUCE (Crates, 4 to 5 dozen heads)

Variety and market	August, 1930				July, 1930		August, 1929	
	Opening	Low	High	Closing	Low	High	Low	High
California Iceberg type:								
New York	$3.75-$4.00	$3.00-$3.50	$4.00-$5.00	$4.00-$5.00	$3.00-$4.00	$7.00-$7.50	$3.50-$4.00	$6.00-$7.00
Philadelphia	3.00- 3.50	2.25- 3.00	4.50- 5.50	3.00- 3.75	2.50- 3.50	5.00- 5.50	3.00- 3.50	6.00
Baltimore	4.00- 4.25	3.50- 4.00	4.50- 4.75	4.00- 4.50	3.50- 4.00	5.75- 6.00	3.50- 4.00	6.00- 6.50
Pittsburgh	3.75- 4.00	2.50- 3.00	4.00- 4.50	3.00- 3.50	3.25- 3.50	6.00- 7.00	3.00- 3.50	7.00
Chicago	3.00- 3.25	2.50- 2.75	4.00- 4.25	3.75	3.25- 3.50	4.50- 5.00	3.50- 3.75	5.50- 6.00

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[1] Car lot sales.

Cotton

Average Price of Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Markets for August, 1921–1930

Market	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Norfolk	12.57	21.50	24.20	27.31	23.39	17.79	19.46	19.03	18.74	11.93
Augusta	12.83	21.55	24.63	27.08	23.14	17.56	19.37	19.11	18.22	11.28
Savannah	12.74	21.29	24.45	26.74	23.19	17.55	19.32	18.88	18.10	11.11
Montgomery	11.89	21.28	24.23	26.36	22.59	17.26	18.79	18.97	17.65	10.72
New Orleans	12.78	21.55	24.22	26.65	23.07	18.01	19.36	19.00	18.57	11.56
Memphis	12.17	22.07	24.08	27.37	23.69	17.83	18.95	18.62	17.77	10.88
Little Rock	11.81	21.47	24.20	27.11	23.51	17.67	18.85	18.45	17.68	10.78
Dallas	12.11	21.19	23.49	27.33	23.28	17.48	18.51	18.02	17.50	10.64
Houston	13.06	21.59	24.23	27.01	23.71	17.60	19.46	18.54	18.04	11.24
Galveston	13.33	21.79	24.44	28.01	23.88	17.72	19.49	18.60	18.08	11.28
Average	12.53	21.53	24.22	27.17	23.35	17.66	19.16	18.72	18.04	11.14

Monthly Average of Spot Prices for No. 5 or Middling Upland Cotton at New York for August, 1907–1930

	Cents		*Cents*		*Cents*		*Cents*
1907	13.32	1913	12.14	1919	32.10	1925	23.72
1908	10.29	1914		1920	36.23	1926	18.57
1909	12.75	1915	9.41	1921	13.79	1927	20.04
1910	16.27	1916	14.64	1922	21.86	1928	19.28
1911	12.53	1917	25.49	1923	25.20	1929	18.64
1912	12.04	1918	33.88	1924	29.02	1930	12.03

Average of Daily Closing Prices on the Future Exchanges for August, 1926–1930

Month	New York					New Orleans				
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
October	17.17	19.84	19.01	18.52	11.78	17.14	19.73	18.42	18.51	11.79
December	17.15	20.11	18.91	18.90	11.95	17.06	19.99	18.46	18.73	11.97
January	17.19	20.14	18.85	18.87	12.05	17.03	20.05	18.47	18.77	12.06
March	17.39	20.32	18.92	19.06	12.22	17.17	20.19	18.90	18.95	12.22
May	17.53	20.44	18.92	19.20	12.38	17.27	20.28	18.49	19.08	12.39

Average Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade No. 5 or Middling, September 13, 1930, with Comparisons

	New Orleans			Memphis		
	Sept. 13, 1930	Sept. 14, 1929	Sept. 15, 1928	Sept. 13, 1930	Sept. 14, 1929	Sept. 15, 1928
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
No. 5 short staple	10.63	18.26	16.91	9.85	17.30	16.35
Length in inches	*Points*	*Points*	*Points*	*Points*	*Points*	*Points*
1 1/16	175	175	150	150	225	125
1 1/8	225	225	200	225	250	200
1 3/16	350	325	300	375	325	300
1 1/4		750	500	875	600	450

Egyptian Cotton Consumed in the United States

[Equivalent 500-pound bales]

Month	1922–23	1923–24	1924–25	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30	1930–31
August	16,707	17,819	11,268	17,865	17,629	22,469	18,759	20,285	7,673
September	13,209	15,740	13,527	17,939	22,884	19,795	16,297	17,500	
October	15,476	20,846	13,979	17,520	20,812	19,413	20,057	20,242	
November	20,439	19,880	19,129	12,559	16,383	20,507	17,858	18,500	
December	21,314	18,085	16,491	16,002	16,876	19,864	18,003	17,988	
January	25,947	23,443	18,662	18,343	17,297	20,199	22,325	19,665	
February	25,923	23,040	17,698	19,205	17,042	20,435	19,546	17,042	
March	27,410	20,998	17,965	21,770	21,773	17,112	20,515	16,788	
April	27,145	21,168	16,532	18,197	19,527	16,466	20,159	18,087	
May	27,165	15,846	16,893	17,048	22,146	14,943	20,484	15,947	
June	22,493	13,894	17,824	15,092	26,045	13,951	18,046	13,278	
July	17,070	12,892	17,865	14,591	21,354	13,430	20,343	11,739	
Total	262,333	223,651	197,833	206,131	239,617	216,806	230,979	206,061	

American Cotton Consumption

August 31, 1930, with Comparisons

[Exclusive of linters]

Month	1913–14	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30[1]	1930–31	5-year average, 1925–26 to 1929–30	Percentage this year is of 5-year average
	Bales	*Bales*	*Bales*	*Bales*	*Bales*	*Bales*	*Bales*	*Per ct.*
Aug	432,350	500,253	634,520	526,340	558,113	352,335	534,092	66.0
Sept	442,435	570,570	627,784	492,307	545,649		543,878	
Oct	511,923	563,361	613,520	616,233	640,798		596,603	
Nov	456,356	583,746	626,742	611,173	544,150		581,869	
Dec	456,262	602,986	533,786	533,301	453,892		541,636	
Jan	517,299	603,242	586,142	668,286	577,235		663,449	
Feb	455,231	589,513	572,875	594,720	495,204		563,426	
Mar	493,354	698,031	581,325	631,669	508,576		610,105	
Apr	499,646	618,279	524,765	631,802	532,382		576,987	
May	466,744	629,948	577,334	663,650	473,917		573,255	
June	446,145	659,841	510,399	569,414	405,181		532,688	
July	448,333	569,765	439,821	547,165	378,835		479,466	
Total	5,626,078	7,189,585	6,834,068	7,091,065	6,113,932		6,736,898	

[1] Subject to slight revisions.

Linters consumed during the month of August, 1930, amounted to 57,010 bales, compared with 58,581 bales in July and 83,643 bales in August, 1929.

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports

[Compiled from commercial reports]

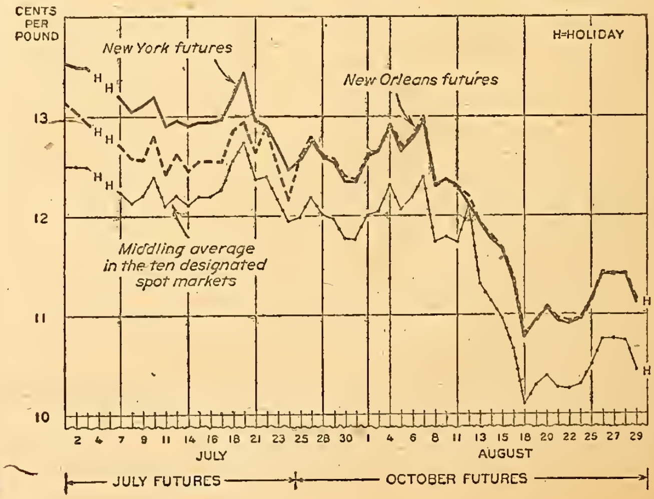
At	Sept. 12, 1913	Sept. 12, 1924	Sept. 11, 1925	Sept. 10, 1926	Sept. 16, 1927	Sept. 14, 1928	Sept. 13, 1929	Sept. 12, 1930	5-year average[1]
	1,000 bales	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*
Liverpool	319	117	160	399	713	334	266	198	374
Manchester	11	19	31	48	83	30	35	36	45
Continent	142	87	110	139	532	442	250	283	295
Total	472	223	301	586	1,328	806	551	517	714

[1] 1925–1929.

Stocks of Egyptian cotton at Alexandria, Egypt, on September 12 were reported to be 465,000 bales of approximately 750 pounds gross weight, compared with 152,000 bales on September 13, 1929.

Stocks of Indian cotton at Bombay, India, on September 12 were reported to be 643,000 bales of approximately 400 pounds gross weight, compared with 797,000 bales on September 13, 1929.

Comparative Cotton Prices for July and August



Exports of American Cotton

August 1 to September 12, 1930, with Comparisons

[Compiled from Government and commercial reports]

To—	Aug. 1–Sept. 13, 1913	Aug. 1–Sept. 16, 1927	Aug. 1–Sept. 14, 1928	Aug. 1–Sept. 13, 1929	Aug. 1–Sept. 12, 1930	4-year average Aug. 1–Sept. 13, 1926–1929	Per cent this year is of 4-year average
	Bales	*Bales*	*Bales*	*Bales*	*Bales*	*Bales*	*Per cent*
Great Britain	124, 805	87, 765	56, 049	63, 852	85, 288	72, 934	115. 6
France	52, 155	76, 001	54, 282	63, 220	131, 319	61, 707	212. 8
Germany	139, 816	263, 816	120, 520	153, 582	219, 755	177, 473	123. 3
Italy	15, 490	30, 976	37, 134	46, 894	31, 847	37, 809	81. 5
Japan	2, 626	31, 714	73, 221	36, 297	79, 788	42, 607	187. 2
Russia	5, 901	92, 626	107, 596	50, 635	15, 959	82, 653	19. 3
Spain	22, 277	26, 252	32, 446	24, 243	28, 590	23, 261	122. 8
Belgium	10, 656	17, 621	12, 744	8, 386	9, 183	13, 972	65. 7
Canada	3, 331	30, 000	31, 000	21, 000	14, 000	23, 825	58. 8
Other countries	10, 095	56, 942	32, 739	31, 552	42, 536	35, 213	120. 8
Total	386, 552	713, 713	557, 731	499, 661	658, 265	571, 454	115. 2

Imports of Foreign Cotton

August 1 to August 31, 1930, with Comparisons

[500-pound bales]

Country of production	1913–14	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30	1930–31	5-year average, 1925–26 to 1929–30	Percentage this year is of 5-year average
Egypt	5, 553	9, 064	16, 452	17, 716	17, 279	22	13, 086	0. 2
Peru	557	849	4, 783	862	2, 577	------	2, 275	------
China	832	188	1, 497	3, 520	465	1, 025	1, 183	86. 6
Mexico	29	353	------	12	------	------	74	------
India	814	2, 815	5, 205	3, 148	4, 368	4, 828	3, 403	141. 9
Other countries	------	10	104	------	164	26	105	24. 8
Total	7, 785	13, 279	28, 041	25, 258	24, 793	5, 901	20, 126	29. 3

Spot Cotton Quotations for September 6, and Sales During Week of September 1–6, 1930

Price of No. 5 or Middling spot cotton for September 6, the commercial differences in price between No. 5 and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week of September 2–6, 1930, in each of the markets and total for all the markets, with comparisons, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

Grade	Norfolk	Augusta	Savannah	Montgomery	Memphis	Little Rock	Dallas	Houston	Galveston	New Orleans	Average						
											Sept. 6, 1930	Sept. 7, 1929	Sept. 8, 1928	Sept. 10, 1927	Sept. 11, 1926	Sept. 4, 1925	Sept. 6, 1925
White standards:	*On* [1]	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*
No. 1 or Middling Fair	100	75	90	85	100	100	65	65	80	95	86	72	83	126	113	96	125
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	88	63	75	75	75	75	50	50	65	80	70	55	59	103	91	72	97
No. 3 or Good Middling	75	50	50	60	50	50	35	35	50	50	51	40	39	75	68	48	69
No. 4 or Strict Middling	50	25	25	35	25	35	25	25	35	35	32	25	25	49	48	28	40
No. 5 or Middling	11. 31	10. 56	10. 73	10. 15	10. 30	10. 20	10. 20	10. 80	10. 80	11. 03	10. 61	18. 21	18. 52	22. 05	16. 00	22. 03	22. 89
	Off [1]	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	75	75	75	65	75	65	75	75	75	65	72	74	63	103	123	59	98
No. 7 or Low Middling	175	225	175	150	175	175	150	175	175	150	173	159	129	213	323	138	250
No. 8 or Strict Good Ordinary [2]	275	350	300	250	300	275	250	300	300	275	288	250	196	335	535	242	380
No. 9 or Good Ordinary [2]	375	450	400	350	425	400	350	400	400	350	390	340	269	448	675	352	500
Extra White:	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*				
No. 3 or Good Middling	75	50	50	60	50	50	35	35	50	50	51	40	39	------	------	------	------
No. 4 or Strict Middling	50	25	25	35	25	35	25	25	35	35	32	25	25	------	------	------	------
No. 6 or Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	------	------	------	------
	Off	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*				
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	75	75	75	65	75	65	75	75	75	65	72	74	63	------	------	------	------
No. 7 or Low Middling	175	225	175	150	175	175	150	175	175	150	173	159	129	------	------	------	------
Spotted:	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*				*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*	*On*
No. 3 or Good Middling	25	25	25	25	25	50	Even.	15	Even.	50	21	18	21	23	2	8	15
											Off	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*
No. 4 or Strict Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Evon.	25	25	25	25	Even.	5	8	3	6	26	19	23
	Off	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*	*Off*				*Off*							
No. 5 or Middling	75	75	75	65	75	65	75	75	75	65	72	73	60	103	114	56	105
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling [2]	175	175	175	150	175	175	150	175	175	150	168	157	120	205	275	135	250
No. 7 or Low Middling [2]	275	275	275	250	300	275	250	300	300	275	278	240	188	333	463	231	390
Yellow Tinged:																*On*	
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	25	25	Even.	25	25	Even.	10	6	4	10	16	2	3
																Off	
No. 3 or Good Middling	50	50	50	50	75	75	50	75	50	50	58	48	37	56	73	30	44
No. 4 or Strict Middling	100	100	100	100	125	125	100	100	100	100	105	94	71	103	120	68	90
No. 5 or Middling [2]	150	150	150	150	200	175	175	175	175	175	168	158	123	205	275	143	195
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling [2]	225	225	220	225	300	225	250	250	250	225	240	221	184	334	445	234	343
No. 7 or Low Middling [2]	300	300	285	300	400	325	350	375	350	300	330	301	260	459	605	328	498
Light Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	125	125	125	125	150	150	125	150	125	125	133	108	81	123	143	80	106
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	175	200	200	200	200	200	175	175	175	175	188	163	130	178	198	130	155
No. 5 or Middling [2]	275	275	275	275	275	250	225	225	225	250	255	229	190	270	317	198	228
Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	150	150	150	150	175	175	150	175	150	150	158	142	105	195	228	157	166
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	250	250	250	250	250	250	225	225	225	225	240	214	185	248	236	205	215
No. 5 or Middling [2]	350	350	350	350	325	300	300	300	300	300	323	279	250	328	370	268	293
Gray:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	75	75	75	75	125	125	75	75	75	75	85	69	55	67	88	55	42
No. 4 or Strict Middling	125	125	125	125	150	150	100	100	100	100	120	103	85	107	141	92	89
No. 5 or Middling [2]	200	200	200	200	175	175	125	175	125	150	173	145	121	160	213	143	146
Blue Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling [2]	175	175	175	175	200	150	175	200	175	175	178	161	153	203	223	154	135
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	275	275	275	275	275	225	225	225	225	225	250	225	215	273	501	193	178
No. 5 or Middling [2]	350	375	375	375	325	285	300	300	300	300	328	297	300	359	400	270	258
Sales for week, bales	120	3, 530	1, 734	262	3, 034	821	52, 372	74, 612	3, 376	26, 006	[3] 165, 867	[3] 186, 425	[3] 201, 632	[3] 175, 066	[3] 184, 935	[3] 204, 922	[3] 181, 192

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[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of No. 5 and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of No. 5.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York, New Orleans, and Chicago.

[3] Total sales: Sales from Aug. 1 to Sept. 6, 1930, amounted to 541,713 bales, compared with 572,702 bales during the corresponding period in 1929 and 527,593 bales in 1928.

The Price Situation

Summary as of September 15, 1930

Farm prices.—Following the very sharp break in the level of farm prices from June 15 to July 15 there was a further decline of 3% to 108 on August 15 compared with 111 on July 15, 123 on June 15 and 143 a year ago. The August index was 2% below the lowest level reached in 1921. While the drop between June 15 and July 15 was general for practically all farm products included in the index there were some advances between July 15 and August 15 but not sufficient to offset the downward trend in other commodities.

General price level.—Average wholesale prices for the month of August were lower than in July but during the course of the month the commodity price level advanced from the very low point reached at the end of July. Rising prices for farm products and foods more than offset declining prices for nonagricultural products and the average of all commodities on September 9 was 125 compared with 121 on July 29 and 147 a year according to the Annalist Index of wholesale prices.

Moderately lower nonagricultural prices and a rising tendency in agricultural prices has also characterized some of the commodity markets abroad particularly in England. Should agricultural markets maintain their recent gains they may be expected to exercise a wholesome influence on other commodities and check further recessions in the general commodity price level.

Business conditions.—The general level of business activity in August showed no noticeable change from the low level reached in July. The steel industry production increased somewhat more than usual, while the production of pig iron declined. Electric power production showed only a seasonal increase in August compared with July and building contracts awarded, which declined sharply in the last week of August and the first week of September showed somewhat more than the usual seasonal decline. Textile activity remains very low and automobile production, in spite of resumption of operations after the July shutdowns, was lower in August than in July. Distribution of goods as indicated by freight movement was lower in August than in July. Department store sales were also lower being 11% below those of August, 1929, compared with a 10% decline in July.

The present business recession has now been in progress since last June, a period of about 14 months. Taking the three preceding recessions, the mild one in 1926–27 lasted 14 months, the moderate one of 1923–24 lasted 15 months while the one of 1920–21 lasted 18 months. The decline in industrial activity up to the present has not been as great as that of 1921. In that depression the low point was 36% below the high of 1920; in 1924 it was 25% below the high of 1923, and at present it is probably more nearly 30% below the high level of 1929. Should the business situation continue to follow the development of the 1920–21 depression, there is not likely to be any material change from the present level of consumer buying power in the next few months.

Wheat.—Wheat prices continue on a low level, with some prospect of improvement in the demand for wheat before the end of the season. At the present time prices are depressed by increases in estimates of production in the United States and Canada, heavy marketings in Canada, and shipments from Russia, in the face of a world-wide financial and business depression. Smaller feed grain crops in the United States and Europe, together with some reduction in stocks of old wheat, undoubtedly will increase the demand for wheat, but no material improvement in prices is to be expected until the business situation begins to improve and the general price level turns upward. A continuation of exports from the United States, together with heavy feeding of wheat, eventually will reduce the supplies of wheat to a point that will raise prices in the markets of the United States in relation to foreign market prices.

Reductions in the supply of feed grain crops in the United States and Europe are likely to be one of the most important factors in the demand situation for wheat during the 1930–31 season. In the past season corn and other feed grains were so plentiful in Europe that they not only reduced the feeding of wheat but even reduced the food consumption of wheat in some countries. In 17 European countries the feed grain production is estimated to be about 36,579,000 tons or 20.5% less than a year ago. This reduction in supply does not represent scarcity in the sense that the corn crop of the United States is scarce, as the European feed grain supplies of the past season were very large, but it does greatly reduce the competition of feed grains with wheat.

Potatoes.—The farm price of potatoes at $1.09 per bushel was 20 cents lower on August 15 than on July 15 and 30 cents lower than on August 15 last year. During the last half of August market prices fluctuated very little and then advanced noticeably during the first week of September. These advances appear to be an adjustment to higher levels warranted by reduced crop prospects.

The marketings of the late crop so far this season (to September 6) have been somewhat less than during the corresponding period of last year, and will undoubtedly continue to fall short of last year's volume as the season progresses, in view of the extensive crop deterioration which took place during August, which reduced the September 1 estimate of the crop to only 339,000,000 bushels. This is 15,000,000 bushels less than the light crop of 1926 and 21,000,000 bushels less than the 1929 crop. During most of the 1926–27 and 1929–30 marketing seasons the general level of farm prices remained practically unchanged at about $1.35–$1.40 per bushel, compared with $1.09 on August 15 of this year. If crop prospects continue to point to a supply of about 339,000,000 bushels, somewhat higher prices approaching the 1926 and the 1929 levels may reasonably be anticipated.

Rice.—The recent declines and present low levels of rice prices are largely accounted for by the low price level of all commodities. Rough rice prices of new crop Early Prolific have been further depressed this season, owing to low milling quality and relatively large crop of this variety in Louisiana and Texas. No improvement in Prolific prices is anticipated during the next few weeks except possibly for the top grades. Blue Rose variety will come on to the market about October 1 and the low prices of Early Prolific may depress prices of Blue Rose rough for a short time.

Flue-cured tobacco.—The average auction floor price of Type 14 grown in Georgia and Florida for the 1930 season was about 10 cents per pound, compared with 18.4 cents per pound in 1929 and 12.8 cents per pound in 1928. The quality of the crop in this section was below that of last season. The price of Type 12 and 13 grown in eastern North Carolina and South Carolina to date (September 12) have averaged about 25% below the same grades for last season. There has been some improvement in prices as the season advanced. The quality of the crop in eastern North Carolina is better than last season and in South Carolina the quality appears to be fully as good as last season.

Unless prices improve materially during the remainder of the marketing season an acreage reduction is probable next season. Recent studies indicate that if farmers respond to prices and other factors as in recent years the acreage in Georgia and Florida will be reduced about 20% and should present prices prevail during the remainder of the season the area in the other sections would be reduced between 5% and 10%.

Feed grains.—Steady corn prices and declining wheat prices through the first week of September widened the spread between the prices for these grains and have caused increased feeding of wheat and increased marketings of corn. During the second week of September corn prices weakened relatively more than wheat prices and materially reduced the margin of corn prices over wheat prices. With the small supplies of corn in prospect for the coming feeding season, it is unlikely that corn prices will go much below present levels. The wide spread between corn and wheat prices at the present time makes the trend of corn prices unusually dependent upon the trend of wheat prices and no material improvement in corn prices is likely during the next two months unless there is some improvement in wheat prices. As a bushel of wheat has more feeding value than a bushel of corn for most kinds of livestock it seems that the present high level of corn prices should result in considerable wheat being fed in the place of corn until their usual price relationship is again reached.

The total supplies of home-grown feeds for the 1930–31 season will be about 15 per cent below those of last year and supplies of by-products feeds will be about the same as a year ago. The numbers of livestock on farms are slightly smaller than last year, but this will be partly offset by the increased feeding early in the season due to poor pastures in the drought areas. Prices for nearly all feeds are now somewhat below a year ago and the shortage of corn supplies suggests that they are not likely to decline much if any below present levels. In past years of short feed supplies, prices of feeds and feedstuffs have begun to advance as the feeding season began.

Hogs.—Hog prices rose sharply during August and a new weekly top of $11.90 for the current crop year was made at Chicago during the week ended August 24. Although exports of both pork and lard fall off materially in July, storage stocks are still considerably below those of last year at this time. The time of year when a seasonal downturn in hog prices usually occurs is near but indications point to a continuation of relatively small market supplies of hogs during the next six weeks. Reduced feed supplies and a less favorable corn-hog ratio, however, probably will result in relatively large slaughter supplies during the late fall and early winter.

Cattle.—After the sharp decline during July, cattle prices during the first half of August were fairly steady at the low levels prevailing at the beginning of the month. During the second half of August a rather sharp recovery was made and by the end of the month most kinds of cattle had regained the loss suffered during July. The price recovery was greatest with the better grades of beef steers and least with the poorer grades of butcher cattle.

Cattle supplies during the last four months of 1930 will probably be at least as large as during the same period in 1929. Some further advance in fed cattle prices, a continuing weak market for butcher cattle and fairly steady prices for stocker and feeder cattle, seems to be the prospect for the next two or three months. Any considerable recovery in the general level of cattle prices must await a substantial improvement in consumer demand for beef.

Butter.—Butter prices made more than the usual seasonal rise from July to August in response to curtailed production, caused by the drought. The movement into consumptive channels continues at levels slightly below a year ago in spite of the lower prices and reflects the lower demand for butter. The low production during August resulted in a slight decrease in cold storage holdings on September 1 compared with the usual seasonal increase from August to September, and holdings are now slightly less than average for this time of the year. Production for the remainder of the year is not expected to continue as much below a year ago as during July and August, but is not likely to exceed the production during the latter months of last year. Last year butter prices declined sharply from October to February, due to the falling price level and declining business conditions. This year prices should follow the usual seasonal trend, and by the first part of 1931, prices are likely to be as high or higher than during the first part of 1930.

Cheese.—Although cheese prices during July were the lowest since 1921 movement into trade channels continues to run below a year ago. Production for the first seven months of 1930 was somewhat above last year and this together with the lower trade output resulted in the largest cold-storage holdings on August 1 that were ever recorded for that date. During August prices improved somewhat and cold-storage stocks decreased instead of making the usual seasonal increase. Prices are still low however and the large cold-storage holdings continue to be a depressing factor.

Eggs.—The seasonal rise in egg prices continued during August but on a level below that of recent years. Receipts were lower than usual for the month of August but during the last week of August and first week of September receipts were about the same as a year ago. Storage holdings are extremely large, making certain a plentiful supply of eggs during fall and winter. Some improvement in demand is indicated by the larger movement into consumptive channels during August but in view of the large storage holdings prices are not likely to make more than the usual seasonal advance during the fall and winter months.

Poultry.—After a sharp drop in the farm price of chickens from June 15 to July 15, prices were fairly steady on August 15 and no further material decline is likely. Cold storage holdings of frozen poultry on September 1 were slightly below average, due largely to the weak demand on the part of storage operators, many of whom lost heavily this past season. As many of the fall and winter receipts must go into storage this factor will tend to maintain low prices.

Lambs.—After making an advance of over $1 during August, lamb prices declined during the first week of July to almost the low levels of July. Inspected slaughter continues unusually large. Shipments into the leading feeding States of the Corn Belt continue light because of the poor pasture conditions, prospective short corn supplies and also the uncertainty of feeders as to the trend of the lamb market during the next four months.

Wool.—Domestic wool prices were firm during August and early September with a few active lines showing slight advances. Trading at the Boston market was rather quiet partly because of seasonal conditions and the approaching of the new season's sales in primary markets. Demand continued best for 64s and finer grades. The market on foreign wools was very quiet.

Cotton.—The sharp decline in cotton prices during August resulted in the lowest daily market price since June, 1921, and the lowest monthly average since September, 1915.

Mill activity and consumption of raw cotton both in the United States and abroad continue low. Production sales and unfilled orders of standard cotton cloth improved during August but are still low. The crop movement is earlier than last year and exports of raw cotton are above last year.

Index Numbers of Farm Prices Received and Retail Prices Paid by Farmers

Year and month	Index numbers of farm prices (August, 1909–July, 1914=100)							Prices paid by farmers for commodities bought[1]	Ratio of prices received to prices paid
	Grains	Fruits and vegetables	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry products	Cotton and cotton seed	All groups		
1919	231	189	206	173	206	247	209	205	102
1920	231	249	173	188	222	248	205	206	99
1921	112	148	108	148	161	101	116	156	75
1922	105	152	113	134	139	156	124	152	81
1923	114	136	106	148	145	216	135	153	88
1924	129	124	109	134	147	211	134	154	87
1925	156	160	139	137	161	177	147	159	92
1926	129	189	146	136	156	122	136	156	87
1927	128	155	139	138	141	128	131	154	85
1928	130	146	150	140	150	152	139	156	90
1929	121	136	156	140	159	145	138	155	89
1929:									
January	115	109	146	145	161	148	133	155	86
February	123	111	150	144	158	149	136	156	88
March	124	112	160	144	144	155	140	156	90
April	120	110	164	142	127	152	138	155	89
May	113	119	164	139	134	148	136	155	88
June	111	120	163	135	140	146	135	155	87
July	122	136	167	135	143	145	140	155	90
August	129	160	165	137	151	146	143	155	92
September	131	160	156	139	165	140	141	155	91
October	128	168	151	141	181	141	140	154	91
November	118	159	144	142	200	132	136	154	88
December	119	163	143	140	204	130	135	154	88
1930:									
January	118	167	146	135	178	128	134	153	88
February	115	168	150	129	154	121	131	152	86
March	107	169	151	126	115	113	126	151	83
April	110	137	146	126	117	120	127	151	84
May	105	198	142	123	110	119	124	150	83
June	106	193	141	118	103	115	123	150	82
July	92	173	127	115	101	99	111	149	74
August	101	149	119	117	107	94	108	149	72

[1] These index numbers are based on retail prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December. The indexes for other months are straight interpolations between the successive quarterly indexes.

Index Numbers of Prices Received and Retail Prices Paid by Farmers, and of Wholesale Nonagricultural Prices

[1910–1914=100]

Year and month	Retail prices paid for commodities used in—			Prices received for farm products	Wholesale nonagricultural prices	Ratio of prices received to nonagricultural prices	Ratio of prices received to prices paid
	Living	Production	Living and production				
1919	214	192	205	209	199	105	102
1920	227	175	206	205	241	85	99
1921	165	142	156	116	167	69	75
1922	160	140	152	124	168	74	81
1923	161	142	153	135	171	79	88
1924	162	143	154	134	162	83	87
1925	165	149	159	147	165	89	92
1926	164	144	156	136	161	85	87
1927	161	144	154	131	152	86	85
1928	162	146	156	139	152	92	90
1929	160	146	155	138	150	92	89
1928—August			156	139	153	91	89
September	163	144	156	141	153	92	91
October			155	137	153	90	88
November			155	134	153	88	86
December	161	146	155	134	154	87	86
1929—January			155	133	153	87	86
February			156	135	152	89	88
March	161	148	156	140	154	91	90
April			155	138	154	90	89
May			155	136	152	90	88
June	160	146	155	135	152	89	87
July			155	140	151	92	90
August			155	143	150	95	92
September	161	146	155	141	149	95	91
October			154	140	149	94	91
November			154	136	147	92	88
December	160	145	154	135	146	92	88
1930—January			153	134	146	92	88
February			152	131	145	90	86
March	158	142	151	126	145	87	83
April			151	127	143	89	84
May			150	124	142	88	83
June			150	123	139	88	82
July			149	111	140	79	74
August			149	108	139	78	72

Cold-Storage Holdings

Report of September 1, 1930

Total stocks of meats, frozen poultry, and creamery butter in cold storage, September 1, are reported in smaller volume than on the same date a year ago, but stocks of case eggs show an increase.

Total stocks of meats are reported at 699,738,000 pounds compared with 847,112,000 pounds on September 1 last year; frozen poultry at 42,629,000 pounds compared with 49,010,000 pounds a year ago; and creamery butter 143,096,000 pounds compared with 168,952,000 pounds.

Holdings of case eggs are reported at 10,375,000 cases compared with 8,547,000 cases on September 1 a year ago. Stocks of lard are placed at 89,140,000 pounds compared with 180,085,000 pounds last year.

Cold-Storage Holdings on September 1, 1930, with Comparisons

[Thousands; i. e., 000 omitted]

Commodity	Aug. 1, 5-year average	Aug. 1, 1929	Aug. 1, 1930	Sept. 1, 5-year average	Sept. 1, 1929	Sept. 1, 1930
Fresh Fruits						
Pears (boxes)	108	71	164	659	437	1, 049
Pears (baskets)	33	6	5	225	495	136
Frozen and Preserved Fruits (pounds)	58, 142	64, 863	73, 360	59, 547	64, 993	80, 644
Dairy Products (pounds)						
40 per cent cream (40-quart cans)	-------	-------	362	-------	-------	328
20 per cent cream (40-quart cans)	-------	-------	21	-------	-------	15
Butter, creamery	131, 486	151, 621	145, 061	147, 076	168, 952	143, 096
Cheese, american	72, 080	79, 907	88, 749	79, 604	86, 558	87, 253
Cheese, Swiss, including block	5, 572	5, 534	6, 334	6, 964	7, 421	7, 571
Cheese, brick and Munster	1, 907	1, 205	1, 452	1, 754	982	895
Cheese, Limburger	1, 516	1, 172	1, 453	1, 690	1, 618	1, 471
Cheese, all other varieties	8, 792	10, 252	10, 011	8, 319	9, 430	10, 064
Total cheese	89, 867	98, 070	108, 899	98, 331	106, 009	107, 254
Eggs						
Case (cases)	10, 015	8, 962	11, 198	9, 517	8, 547	10, 375
Frozen (pounds)	69, 848	91, 488	116, 272	70, 626	86, 693	113, 238
Frozen, case equivalent	1, 996	2, 614	3, 322	2, 018	2, 477	3, 235
Frozen Poultry (pounds)						
Broilers	6, 696	7, 286	8, 274	9, 709	13, 179	9, 233
Fryers	-------	1, 505	2, 492	-------	1, 529	1, 954
Roasters	9, 535	6, 301	6, 857	7, 404	5, 142	4, 782
Fowls	6, 285	5, 728	7, 101	5, 894	6, 620	5, 645
Turkeys	6, 292	6, 420	5, 883	5, 594	5, 873	4, 499
Miscellaneous frozen poultry	13, 779	13, 656	16, 360	14, 609	16, 667	16, 516
Total frozen poultry	42, 587	40, 896	46, 967	43, 210	49, 010	42, 629
Meats (pounds)						
Beef, frozen	23, 802	31, 085	45, 830	22, 231	32, 122	42, 379
Beef, in process of cure	8, 919	7, 478	9, 558	9, 140	8, 372	9, 094
Beef, cured	9, 242	7, 367	9, 203	8, 516	7, 520	8, 283
Total beef	41, 963	45, 930	64, 591	39, 887	48, 014	59, 756
Pork, frozen	190, 951	229, 397	157, 167	148, 778	176, 131	124, 692
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	83, 529	86, 729	59, 813	79, 237	79, 402	50, 310
Pork, dry salt, cured	87, 662	85, 579	54, 282	84, 845	81, 117	47, 016
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	232, 682	249, 893	229, 667	209, 032	227, 939	190, 511
Pork, pickled, cured	162, 579	162, 756	150, 515	153, 049	154, 811	139, 231
Total pork	757, 403	814, 354	651, 444	674, 941	719, 400	551, 760
Lamb and mutton, frozen	1, 757	2, 639	4, 476	1, 884	3, 159	3, 976
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	67, 611	81, 068	90, 631	64, 486	76, 539	84, 246
Total meats	868, 734	943, 991	811, 142	781, 198	847, 112	699, 738
Lard	177, 316	203, 010	118, 353	158, 190	180, 085	89, 140

Cold-Storage Holdings September 1, 1930, by Sections

[Thousands; i. e., 000 omitted]

Commodity	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Fresh Fruits									
Pears (boxes)	5	128	115	24	8	--3	11	1	754
Pears (baskets)	------	116	13	------	------	------	5	------	2
Frozen and Preserved Fruits (pounds)	3, 817	28, 863	17, 194	4, 491	5, 109	815	276	244	19, 835
Dairy Products (pounds)									
40 per cent cream (40-quart cans)	10	217	47	46	------	5	3	------	------
20 per cent cream (40-quart cans)	6	2	6	------	1	------	------	------	------
Butter, creamery	13, 737	33, 465	46, 547	31, 525	1, 559	2, 565	2, 935	2, 619	8, 144
Cheese, American	3, 260	25, 899	40, 473	2, 739	3, 603	2, 100	1, 032	3, 200	4, 947
Cheese, Swiss including block	------	1, 938	4, 845	164	64	309	37	106	108
Cheese, brick and Munster	------	72	520	138	1	34	14	107	9
Cheese, Limburger	------	332	1, 000	34	------	38	------	45	22
Cheese, all other varieties	230	7, 455	1, 701	294	13	23	131	34	183
Eggs									
Case (cases)	391	3, 058	2, 990	1, 863	350	324	328	141	930
Frozen (pounds)	3, 052	20, 313	35, 988	31, 169	2, 645	4, 085	6, 456	390	9, 140
Frozen Poultry (pounds)									
Broilers	416	2, 110	2, 651	962	86	348	89	68	2, 503
Fryers	36	293	1, 069	337	35	19	6	14	145
Roasters	669	1, 578	1, 284	907	98	3	95	1	147
Fowls	317	1, 898	1, 867	481	159	121	85	94	623
Turkeys	424	1, 749	947	263	29	42	83	14	948
Miscellaneous frozen poultry	1, 587	8, 136	3, 644	1, 650	163	181	85	12	1, 049
Meats (pounds)									
Beef, frozen	3, 078	13, 254	14, 526	4, 885	1, 182	98	2, 794	545	2, 017
Beef, in process of cure	217	2, 844	3, 946	1, 098	206	29	487	62	205
Beef, cured	569	1, 057	4, 363	1, 652	197	2	61	123	254
Pork, frozen	2, 796	7, 750	47, 310	53, 835	3, 343	1, 680	2, 454	3, 028	2, 496
Pork, dry salt in process of cure	1, 744	1, 246	19, 320	23, 764	1, 451	941	887	652	305
Pork, dry salt cured	1, 333	885	18, 191	21, 855	1, 838	230	2, 108	370	206
Pork, pickled in process of cure	4, 167	15, 156	72, 457	81, 398	4, 374	1, 515	3, 056	2, 793	5, 595
Pork, pickled cured	3, 047	9, 169	55, 053	60, 318	4, 133	451	1, 547	2, 468	3, 045
Lamb and mutton, frozen	782	1, 933	599	347	57	2	37	48	171
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	2, 968	9, 546	33, 057	29, 175	2, 759	1, 346	2, 258	1, 622	1, 515
Lard	2, 824	4, 617	56, 691	18, 716	1, 138	483	710	1, 931	2, 030

Meats Placed in Cure or Frozen During Month

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted]

Variety	July, 5-year average	July, 1929	July, 1930	Aug., 5-year average	August, 1929	August, 1930
Beef frozen	8, 931	8, 268	9, 677	8, 819	12, 418	8, 302
Beef placed in cure	7, 579	6, 501	6, 660	7, 161	6, 837	5, 052
Pork frozen	46, 454	55, 674	45, 248	33, 143	38, 499	35, 035
Pork, dry salt, placed in cure	88, 806	81, 457	75, 746	76, 029	73, 437	54, 338
Pork, pickled, placed in cure	175, 840	187, 204	185, 363	150, 404	174, 957	139, 554
Lamb and mutton frozen	457	824	770	530	1, 009	533

Farm labor.—Lower agricultural prices and indications of a much lower total farm income due to further reduction in crop prospects in drought-stricken areas has again depressed the demand for farm labor to new low levels. On September 1, crop correspondents reported demand at 71.8% of normal or 2.5 points below August 1 and 14.6 points under September 1, 1929. Arkansas, in the heart of the drought region showed a decline in demand of 17 points from August 1 to September 1. The demand for farm labor declined 8 points during the same period in Michigan which is now feeling the effects of a lack of precipitation. Oklahoma and Missouri showed 7 point declines in demand. September 1 reports from all South Central States excepting Alabama and Mississippi showed a lower demand for farm labor than on August 1. Accompanying this general downward trend in demand was a further decline in general level of farm prices which on August 15 were at the lowest level since 1916.

Farm Value, Gross Income, and Cash Income from Farm Production, by States, 1928 and 1929

Revised estimates for 1928 and preliminary estimates for 1929 of farm value, gross income, and cash income from farm production by States are shown in the accompanying table. The estimates here prepared relate as nearly as possible to the State as a unit. Commodities produced by farmers in one State and consumed by farmers in another State are therefore included under income in the former. For this reason, the totals of gross income and cash income are not identical with the totals shown on page 371 in the tables for gross income and cash income for the United States. The estimates of farm value, gross income, and cash income from production by States shown herewith are basic to the calculations for the United States. As explained in the notes to tables 1 and 2 on page 371, certain deductions have been made for interstate sales and purchases of farm commodities and also for certain estimates for the country as a whole for which State figures have not been prepared.

The data by States were based upon estimates of production and disposition of 78 crops and 14 livestock items, which contribute probably more than 98% of all income from farm products. Income from other sources such as labor off the farm and investments are not considered here, and changes in inventory values are not considered as income. Certain minor crops not in this list of 92 items were excluded because of lack of information on annual quantities produced and sold and on annual prices, but these omissions do not materially affect the year-to-year variations in the State estimates nor the relative values as between States. An attempt has been made to secure State totals which will exclude sales between farmers within the State. This has not always been feasible of ascertainment for certain items of feed, seed, etc. As a result, the State estimates may be somewhat excessive in some instances. Because, however, of the exclusion of inter-farm sales where ascertainable, the State totals shown are less than the totals of income from all individual farms. It should be borne in mind that estimates by States have so far been prepared only for receipts from farm production and that without comparable estimates of expenditures and capital costs involved in farm production

Table 1.—Estimated Farm Value, Gross Income, and Cash Income from Farm Production (78 Crops and 14 Livestock Items), by States, 1928 and 1929

[In thousands of dollars, i. e., 000 omitted]

State	Crops						Livestock and livestock products						Crops and livestock items combined			
	1928 (revised)			1929 (preliminary)			1928 (revised)			1929 (preliminary)			1928 (revised)		1929 (preliminary)	
	Farm value	Gross income	Cash income	Farm value	Gross income	Cash income	Farm value	Gross income	Cash income	Farm value	Gross income	Cash income	Gross income	Cash income	Gross income	Cash income
Me	54,978	31,244	23,982	98,957	72,248	63,999	30,863	30,942	24,297	32,611	31,453	24,630	62,186	48,279	103,701	88,629
N. H	19,538	9,763	6,576	20,845	11,747	8,188	20,619	20,209	17,626	21,999	21,214	18,553	29,972	24,202	32,961	26,741
Vt	38,174	13,980	9,229	38,469	16,521	11,307	41,833	40,845	37,330	43,420	42,111	38,438	54,825	46,559	58,632	49,745
Mass	49,642	34,864	29,451	52,829	38,627	32,877	42,110	41,016	35,916	45,657	44,157	38,707	75,880	65,367	82,784	71,584
R. I	4,835	3,100	2,529	5,103	3,428	2,813	6,731	6,481	5,812	7,644	7,244	6,491	9,581	8,341	10,672	9,304
Conn	38,229	25,871	21,977	41,132	29,795	25,689	35,726	34,511	29,992	39,147	37,403	32,672	60,382	51,969	67,198	58,361
N. Y	261,795	149,558	126,783	272,996	168,764	132,635	277,911	264,933	234,729	293,516	277,772	247,139	414,491	361,512	436,536	379,774
N. J	69,823	54,697	50,392	71,332	57,707	53,463	49,855	47,882	42,397	50,874	48,008	42,807	102,579	92,789	105,715	96,270
Pa	241,934	113,891	83,000	251,942	129,555	95,051	225,809	218,573	179,676	245,386	234,939	195,221	332,464	262,676	364,494	290,272
Ohio	300,959	114,130	87,529	291,743	133,578	105,690	277,343	274,676	226,789	288,358	280,239	231,337	388,806	314,318	413,817	337,027
Ind	254,9[illegible]	89,283	72,454	237,937	96,760	78,598	249,840	245,837	207,407	261,018	256,100	216,377	335,120	279,861	352,860	294,975
Ill	516,948	249,136	229,113	460,465	235,846	212,984	353,579	349,946	301,764	374,737	361,814	311,404	599,082	530,877	597,660	524,388
Mich	236,867	113,988	91,368	227,272	122,984	96,944	194,866	188,843	160,265	203,920	196,566	166,748	302,831	251,633	319,550	263,692
Wis	285,238	72,398	50,515	285,439	86,408	59,745	354,651	350,371	321,573	362,249	351,867	322,400	422,769	372,088	438,275	382,145
Minn	313,922	107,013	90,414	338,267	118,126	97,351	332,794	323,850	286,812	357,096	342,028	305,317	430,863	377,226	460,154	402,668
Iowa	555,625	156,109	138,187	510,688	138,852	117,810	573,850	563,027	516,690	609,186	596,817	549,564	719,136	654,877	735,669	667,374
Mo	323,341	111,933	84,352	280,935	111,840	83,169	308,767	302,073	250,273	313,631	310,302	255,569	414,006	334,625	422,142	338,738
N. Dak	254,213	168,030	163,694	192,511	119,731	114,115	88,110	81,555	64,116	95,354	88,779	71,390	249,585	227,810	208,510	185,505
S. Dak	175,411	64,138	59,687	190,690	68,181	63,149	162,427	160,840	143,069	170,980	168,181	150,167	224,978	202,756	236,362	213,316
Nebr	348,817	130,183	122,185	337,967	133,377	124,053	304,380	288,906	260,705	328,168	318,464	289,427	419,089	382,890	451,841	413,480
Kans	408,281	234,121	224,941	310,568	168,417	158,234	269,415	249,973	216,112	278,270	273,997	239,486	484,094	441,053	442,414	397,720
Del	17,324	11,028	9,549	19,035	13,140	11,460	9,946	9,614	7,972	10,615	10,087	8,417	20,642	17,521	23,227	19,877
Md	72,527	43,460	36,353	76,621	50,007	42,492	48,164	46,210	36,436	50,730	48,236	37,949	89,670	72,789	98,243	80,441
Va	194,477	122,083	93,694	199,149	131,573	102,902	92,250	89,929	52,795	93,214	89,378	53,075	212,012	146,489	220,951	155,977
W. Va	80,865	41,252	25,963	77,691	41,566	25,682	54,307	52,909	35,101	54,254	51,709	34,294	94,161	61,064	93,275	59,976
N. C	364,851	285,366	247,150	334,415	255,786	219,111	78,074	79,023	31,659	76,592	76,343	30,299	364,389	278,809	332,129	249,410
S. C	168,480	127,556	106,545	175,581	132,120	111,872	35,718	36,946	9,992	34,391	34,118	9,083	164,502	116,537	166,238	120,955
Ga	273,859	194,423	161,992	300,040	216,203	185,005	74,537	77,046	31,295	74,470	74,407	29,427	271,469	193,287	290,610	214,432
Fla	122,115	107,650	102,061	116,908	103,095	97,586	21,210	23,251	16,937	20,690	20,957	14,844	130,901	118,998	124,052	112,430
Ky	231,038	129,291	102,213	219,254	118,363	93,094	114,333	116,395	72,607	111,916	111,980	68,333	245,686	174,820	230,343	161,427
Tenn	229,686	134,702	104,617	237,093	136,789	108,682	97,528	97,681	55,992	97,954	97,160	53,866	232,383	160,609	233,949	162,548
Ala	233,923	175,348	146,603	240,404	181,511	154,679	53,154	54,232	18,450	53,708	53,839	19,006	229,580	165,053	235,350	173,685
Miss	249,338	202,874	179,226	285,413	232,161	209,073	54,369	56,347	27,123	53,511	51,776	23,198	259,221	206,349	283,937	232,271
Ark	235,730	183,603	160,431	233,174	186,523	163,873	59,551	59,801	28,738	59,177	57,362	27,584	243,404	189,169	243,885	191,457
La	170,965	135,451	124,777	176,988	144,679	134,152	31,262	30,719	14,902	31,225	30,359	14,927	166,170	139,679	175,038	149,079
Okla	313,596	221,176	208,158	256,031	178,537	165,899	134,880	126,181	89,823	133,788	126,700	89,244	347,357	297,981	305,237	255,143
Tex	820,596	641,985	614,463	666,189	502,133	477,344	259,807	247,679	171,965	258,989	238,915	165,543	889,664	786,428	741,048	642,887
Mont	123,105	74,766	71,882	96,475	50,547	46,910	83,424	74,830	65,752	84,615	81,742	72,611	149,596	137,634	132,289	119,521
Idaho	97,617	59,337	56,294	110,000	71,593	68,414	61,412	60,024	53,758	60,025	57,900	51,577	119,361	110,052	129,493	119,991
Wyo	34,847	14,207	13,256	36,460	15,752	14,715	50,131	46,798	43,698	43,345	44,941	41,854	61,005	56,954	60,693	56,569
Colo	119,019	70,052	67,129	139,321	83,983	80,825	91,107	88,723	78,447	93,214	90,394	79,722	158,775	145,576	174,377	160,547
N. Mex	31,314	21,031	19,661	38,951	27,633	26,281	39,781	43,849	39,330	41,749	39,273	34,570	64,880	58,991	66,906	60,851
Ariz	48,424	39,483	38,221	52,405	43,054	41,479	27,674	33,332	30,821	25,447	21,241	18,753	72,815	69,042	64,295	60,232
Utah	43,798	25,682	23,632	41,865	24,256	22,301	43,347	42,569	38,887	39,375	41,870	38,246	68,251	62,519	66,126	60,547
Nev	8,963	3,108	2,950	10,153	3,306	3,115	17,498	19,262	18,149	13,002	14,171	13,164	22,370	21,099	17,477	16,279
Wash	153,520	115,684	108,437	168,918	127,399	119,287	84,165	80,631	70,632	86,808	83,938	73,612	196,315	179,069	211,337	192,899
Oreg	101,307	67,488	61,621	108,023	70,418	64,356	76,081	73,244	65,572	73,496	72,902	64,805	140,732	127,193	143,320	129,161
Calif	509,752	438,002	431,533	558,550	481,248	473,747	210,231	208,179	194,471	226,493	231,935	217,827	646,181	626,004	713,183	691,574
U. S.[1] [2]	9,806,442	5,737,446	5,090,697	9,498,041	5,680,713	5,007,046	6,205,420	6,060,692	4,964,654	6,426,014	6,243,088	5,139,674	11,798,139	10,055,351	11,923,801	10,146,720

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[1] Sugar beets for Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Washington, and Oregon included in United States totals as follows: Crops—1928 (revised)—Farm value, $3,928,000; gross income, $3,928,000; cash income, $3,928,000. 1929 (preliminary)—Farm value, $4,846,000; gross income, $4,846,000; cash income, $4,846,000. These amounts are included in "Crops and livestock" columns.

[2] For the United States total adjusted for interstate duplications, etc., see tables 1, 2, and 3 on page 371.

the receipts data alone are not to be taken as a measure of economic conditions of farmers in the various States. For example, States in which livestock is produced largely on purchased feeds show relatively higher gross incomes than would be the case for net incomes. No estimates of expenditures are available by States.

In Table 1 are shown subtotals for crops and livestock and livestock products, and combined totals by States for the two years 1928 (revised) and 1929 (preliminary). These data are comparable with the data published in CROPS AND MARKETS, September, 1929. Quantities from which the farm-value figures were derived are in the main estimates by the department, and represent production of farm products on farms and ranges, the produce of gardens, poultry flocks, etc., not on farms being excluded. The estimates of production of crops and livestock and livestock products relate to the calendar year. Production of meat animals is based on the weight of animals raised (less loss from death) during the calendar year and the additional weight put on by stock on hand during the year. Production of horses is represented by the number reaching working age. The estimates of the farm value of production of crops and of livestock and livestock products have not been combined to show the total farm value of production for the reason that a large percentage of the feed crops included in the former are used in the production of the latter. To combine the two separate totals would produce considerable duplication in the combined totals for most of the States. The estimates of gross income are based upon quantities sold plus the value of the quantities retained for use in the farm home. In the case of crops, deductions have been made for the amounts retained for feed and seed, and amounts unfit for sale or consumption, the remainder being that portion ultimately sold or used in the farm home. In the case of meat animals, gross income is based upon quantities of livestock and meat animals sold during the calendar year plus the quantities slaughtered on the farms and used in the farm home, after deducting the number shipped into each State for feeding on farms. Changes in livestock inventories are not included in gross income. The estimates of cash income are based upon estimated quantities sold or available for sale. These are equal to the estimates for gross income less deductions for quantities used in the farm home.

Table 2.—Farm Value, Gross Income, and Cash Income from Farm Production, United States, 1928–29

[In thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted]

Commodity	1928 (revised)			1929 (preliminary)		
	Farm value	Gross income	Cash income	Farm value	Gross income	Cash income
CROPS						
Corn	2,384,784	436,827	409,235	2,038,041	329,548	305,057
Wheat	914,925	769,364	758,587	855,034	703,771	692,779
Oats	597,133	134,718	134,718	531,864	110,700	110,700
Barley	205,045	79,592	79,592	167,358	52,629	52,629
Rye	36,926	26,565	26,176	35,191	25,136	24,762
Buckwheat	12,060	9,058	8,178	11,110	7,983	7,062
Flaxseed	38,620	35,369	35,369	48,137	42,481	42,481
Rice	38,523	37,005	30,960	39,346	37,299	37,260
Grain sorghums	93,396	18,594	18,594	68,050	16,370	16,370
Emmer and spelt	2,436	193	193	1,897	146	146
Popcorn	1,285	1,285	1,285	1,901	1,901	1,901
Cotton lint	1,302,110	1,302,110	1,302,110	1,231,373	1,231,373	1,231,373
Cottonseed	226,876	167,413	167,413	200,675	144,312	144,312
Tobacco	277,506	277,506	277,506	285,583	285,583	285,583
Hay	1,202,455	191,560	191,560	1,257,671	192,592	192,592
Sweet sorghum forage	37,399	3,281	3,281	36,167	3,288	3,288
Hemp	117	117	117	97	97	97
Clover seed (red and alsike)	15,983	13,106	13,106	22,690	19,907	19,907
Clover seed, sweet	3,410	2,385	2,385	3,595	2,557	2,557
Clover seed, Jap (lespedeza)	515	304	304	661	439	439
Alfalfa seed	6,231	5,167	5,167	8,285	7,291	7,291
Timothy seed	2,649	2,382	2,382	2,821	2,585	2,585
Dry edible beans	73,351	66,234	65,669	75,880	68,711	68,200
Soybeans	30,166	9,673	9,673	34,575	13,826	13,826
Cowpeas	30,142	4,120	3,015	24,334	5,570	4,458
Peanuts	62,479	40,032	37,304	52,030	31,874	30,144
Velvet beans	14,973	----------	----------	16,760	----------	----------
Broomcorn	5,258	5,258	5,258	4,982	4,982	4,982
Potatoes	281,572	220,703	177,985	470,533	397,492	314,002
Sweetpotatoes	87,606	85,756	65,958	97,302	94,091	75,048
Truck crops	316,598	316,598	296,466	343,400	343,400	321,518
Hops	6,365	6,365	6,365	3,788	3,788	3,788
Apples	203,291	195,690	157,716	195,211	189,489	148,869
Peaches	63,643	60,249	44,954	62,705	58,790	44,864
Pears	24,663	23,923	19,928	30,908	29,998	25,950
Plums (and prunes), cherries, and apricots	10,278	9.881	6,390	11,326	10,889	6,556
Grapes	49,740	48,855	45,028	59,387	58,527	54,895
Other fruits and nuts	229,990	229,933	227,266	257,036	256,939	253,518
Strawberries	55,007	55,007	54,477	54,311	54,311	53,790
Small fruits	23,577	23,577	23,260	23,440	23,440	23,122
Cranberries	7,997	7,997	7,997	7,088	7,088	7,088
Pecans	10,158	10,158	8,950	5,889	5,889	4,852
Sugar beets, for sugar	50,477	50,477	50,477	55,081	55,081	55,081
Sugar cane and sirup	24,646	17,618	11,268	30,187	22,575	15,383
Sorghum sirup	24,890	16,250	6,903	24,126	15,760	6,615
Maple sugar and sirup	7,523	7,523	6,605	6,326	6,326	5,635
Forest products	311,091	311,091	180,296	322,268	322,268	186,420
Farm gardens	303,306	303,306	----------	284,350	284,350	----------
Nursery products	20,432	20,432	20,432	20,432	20,432	20,432
Greenhouse products	76,839	76,839	76,839	76,839	76,839	76,839
Total	9,806,442	5,737,446	5,090,697	9,498,041	5,680,713	5,007,046
LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS						
Cattle and calves	1,138,017	1,080,758	1,046,780	1,166,562	1,086,774	1,054,461
Hogs	1,406,064	1,474,186	1,209,599	1,481,808	1,564,626	1,289,236
Sheep and lambs	198,801	171,825	168,453	188,978	175,820	171,893
Horses	37,914	11,972	11,972	37,630	9,944	9,944
Mules	17,762	11,145	11,145	17,637	10,518	10,518
Chickens	444,537	458,402	280,248	502,433	481,883	300,172
Eggs (chicken)	754,080	725,850	569,005	789,595	755,495	593,932
Milk	2,076,511	1,994,321	1,538,256	2,127,860	2,045,017	1,599,069
Wool	110,790	110,790	110,790	93,427	93,427	93,427
Mohair	10,228	10,228	10,228	7,463	7,463	7,463
Honey	10,866	10,866	7,828	12,256	12,256	9,194
Beeswax	350	350	350	365	365	365
Total	6,205,420	6,060,693	4,964,654	6,426,014	6,243,088	5,139,674
Grand total[1]	----------	11,798,139	10,055,351	----------	11,923,801	10,146,720

[1] For the United States total adjusted for interstate duplications, etc., see Tables 1, 2, and 3 on page 371.

The quantities produced, sold, and used in the farm home have all been multiplied by the same State price, which is the weighted average price for the commodity as sold off the farms. In the case of crops, the weighted average price is the monthly price during the marketing season for the commodity, weighted by the estimated quantity sold during each month. In the case of livestock, the weighted average price is for the calendar year, the monthly price being weighted by the estimated marketings for each month.

Table 2 sets forth the estimates of farm value, gross income, and cash income by commodities. This table indicates the list of items included in these estimates and also indicates the relative contribution that each commodity has made to farm values, gross incomes, or cash incomes for the United States.

Income from the Farm Production in the United States, Calendar Years 1924–1929

The estimates of income from farm production for 1929 indicate a gross income of about $11,851,000,000 compared with $11,741,000,000 in 1928 and $11,968,000,000 in 1925, the year of greatest returns since 1921. This increase in gross returns for 1929 represents also an increase in net income available for the operators' capital and management, from $984,000,000 in 1928 to $1,055,000,000 in 1929 compared with $1,206,000,000 in 1925. The returns for the operator's labor and management (including unpaid family labor) average $696 in 1929 compared with $675 in 1928 and $705 in 1925.

These data and other comparisons are contained in the following report. The report is presented under three subheads, one dealing with the revised estimates of gross income compared with the previous estimates, another with estimates of gross income by groups of commodities, and the third with the distribution of income to capital and to labor.

Revised Estimates of Gross Income Compared with Previous Estimates

The estimates of gross income from farm production for the years 1924–1928, which are part of annual series dating back to 1919[1] have been revised and together with estimates for

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[1] See CROPS AND MARKETS, July, 1929.

1929 form the bases for the present report. The revised series, which is compared with the old in Table 1 differs from the former in certain important respects. (A) Whereas the former estimates of gross income referred to the crop year beginning in July the present estimates are practically on a calendar-year basis. They include: (1) The calendar year values of livestock products sold and consumed and (2) the income from crops is credited to the year in which the crops were produced at values or prices for their marketing season. (B) In the former estimates United States quantities of products sold and consumed were evaluated in terms of United States weighted average prices. The present estimates are essentially of the same character except that they are based on quantities by States evaluated in terms of weighted State average prices. (C) A third change which is the outstanding factor in the difference between the previously published estimates and the present series is that the income from dairy products is now calculated on a lower estimate of volume of total milk production than that previously used.[2]

The same definition of gross income has been adhered to, namely, the farm value of products sold or to be sold plus the farm value of products retained for use in the farm home. In so far as possible the interstate and intrastate sales, between farmers, of livestock and seed used in production have been excluded from the national estimates of gross income. It was not feasible to exclude such interfarm sales of feed products, but these sales are accounted for in the estimates of expenditures for feeds. No attempt has been made to deal with earnings by farmers from labor off the farm or from other sources.

Some revisions have also been made in the estimates of expenditures and in the estimates of current values of capital employed in agriculture. In the latter an attempt has been made to deal only with the capital employed in agricultural production by excluding the value of farm dwellings from the capital account. Among the expenditures the chief revisions have been made in the estimates of taxes and rent paid by farmers, the revisions being based on recent detailed studies by States. The net effect of these revisions in net income expressed either as a percentage of capital employed or as a return for the farm operators' labor is not material.

The list of commodities included in the income estimates, it should be observed, is not complete, but it is believed that the omissions of commodities for which no data are available are of minor importance especially in the national totals. As a possible offset to the omissions in receipts there are certain items not included among the list of expenditures. It is therefore quite likely that the estimates of net income are more nearly correct than either the estimates of gross income or of expenditures.

For the purposes of ready comparison the two series of gross income estimates have been included in Table 1. It will be seen that the revised estimates are lower by amounts varying from $647,000,000 in 1926 to $844,000,000 in 1929. The variations in this difference from year to year are due largely to the differences between calendar and crop year quantities and price trends for livestock and livestock products. A period of rising prices tends toward calendar year values lower than comparable values for crop years beginning in a given calendar year.

The extension of the calendar year estimates back to 1919 has not yet been undertaken since it involves the preparation of detailed estimates by States for years for which adequate State data on certain commodities have not yet been developed. Where it is desired to make a comparison of current gross incomes with those earlier, the latter should tentatively be reduced by 5% to 6%.

Gross Income from Farm Production by Groups of Commodities, 1924–1929

The two items which constitute gross income from farm production, namely the cash farm value of products sold or available for sale and the farm value of products retained for consumption in the farm home are given in Table 2. On the average the latter contributes about 15% of gross income. In 1929, gross income amounted to $11,851,000,000, 1% higher than that of 1928, about 3% higher than the reduced income of 1928 and about 1% lower than that of 1925, the year of the greatest farm income since 1920.

Table 1.—Gross Income from Farm Production for Crop Years 1919–20 to 1928–29 and Calendar Years 1924–1929

Crop year	Old series	Calendar year	New series [1]
	Million dollars		*Million dollars*
1919–20	15,719		
1920–21	12,668		
1921–22	9,214		
1922–23	10,366		
1923–24	11,288	1924	11,337
1924–25	12,005	1925	11,968
1925–26	12,670	1926	11,480
1926–27	12,127	1927	11,616
1927–28	12,304	1928	11,741
1928–29	12,527	1929	11,851

[1] The differences between this series and the crop-year series are as follows: In millions of dollars for the years 1924 to 1928, respectively, 666, 702, 647, 688, 844. For a comparison of the calendar year values with earlier crop-year values, the latter should be reduced by about 5% to 6%.

Table 2.—Gross Income from Farm Production, 1924–1929

Year	Gross cash income [1]	Farm value of products retained for consumption [2]	Total gross income [3]
	Million dollars	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*
1924	9,640	1,697	11,337
1925	10,086	1,882	11,968
1926	9,658	1,822	11,480
1927	8,872	1,744	11,616
1928	9,999	1,742	11,741
1929	10,073	1,778	11,851

[1] Gross cash income represents the value of products sold or available for sale, exclusive of sales of products to other farmers used in production, such as livestock and seeds.

[2] Farm products retained for home use on farms where produced valued at current local prices received by farmers.

[3] Based on estimates of farm income by States and by commodities published in the September, 1929, issue of CROPS AND MARKETS. The United States totals shown in that issue are not exactly national estimates of gross income for they include interfarm sales of horses and mules and of seeds for planting and do not include estimate of income from poultry, other than chickens and from other minor crops. In the estimates contained in this table the interstate sale of horses and mules and of seeds for planting are excluded and an allowance for income from other poultry included.

The apparent stability in the aggregate gross incomes for the period 1924–1929 was not shared by all sections of agriculture. Study of the estimates by commodities in Table 3 will reveal the following shifts: Incomes from all crops were higher in 1924 and in 1925 than in 1928 and 1929, while incomes from livestock and livestock products were higher in 1928 and 1929 than in the first two years of this period.

Among the crops, returns from grains were greatest in 1924 and lowest in 1929, reflecting the world wheat shortage of 1924 and abundant supplies in 1929. Returns from vegetables were lowest in 1924 and highest in 1925, and in 1929, due to the record potato crop of 1924 and the light crops of 1925 and 1929; cotton brought the best returns in 1925 and the lowest in 1926

Table 3.—Gross Income from Farm Production by Groups of Commodities, 1924–1929

Source of income	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Million dollars	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*
Crops:						
Grains	1,755	1,496	1,432	1,592	1,513	1,285
Fruits and nuts	671	683	694	690	705	727
Vegetables	953	1,193	1,093	1,062	967	1,162
Sugar crops	104	95	103	104	92	100
Cotton and cottonseed	1,710	1,740	1,251	1,464	1,470	1,376
Tobacco	259	251	237	257	278	286
Other crops	719	689	659	649	650	667
Total crops	6,170	6,147	5,468	5,817	5,675	5,603
Livestock and livestock products:						
Cattle, hogs, and sheep	2,380	2,822	2,922	2,664	2,727	2,827
Poultry and eggs	989	1,114	1,167	1,108	1,202	1,256
Dairy products	1,678	1,759	1,805	1,911	1,994	2,045
Wool	87	97	88	86	111	93
Other	18	18	18	20	21	20
Total livestock	5,167	5,820	6,012	5,799	6,066	6,249
Total crops and livestock	11,337	11,968	11,480	11,816	11,741	11,851

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[2] For details used in estimating income from dairy production see mimeograph report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1930, on Farm Value, Gross Income and Cash Income from farm production, Part I, section 2, Livestock and Livestock Products.

and in 1929. In the case of both wheat and cotton the low returns for the 1929 production were partly the result of declining speculative and business activity during the early winter months of 1929–30.

The combined returns from cattle, hogs, and sheep were high in 1926 because of the very high hog prices of that year and again in 1929, because of the high prices of both cattle and hogs. The returns from dairy and poultry products reached peaks in 1929.

Distribution of Gross Income to Capital and Labor

In order to measure approximately the relative returns on farm capital and on farm labor in the aggregate, an attempt has been made in Table 4 to account for the major costs of farm production and in a subsequent table to show the current value of capital employed in agricultural production. To obtain an indication of the returns to capital, deductions are first made for costs of operation and for the farmers' labor. Two comparisons are shown, one for all capital employed in agricultural production and the other for the operators' own capital, the latter being represented by the total capital excluding the value of farms rented from nonfarmers and the value of farm debts owed to nonfarmers. In the first case, operating costs, taxes, and the value of the farmers' labor are deducted from gross income, leaving a balance available for all capital employed including a reward for management. In the second case, operating costs exclusive of those paid by nonfarmer landlords, taxes paid by the farm operators, rent and interest paid to nonfarmers are deducted, leaving a balance available for the operators' net capital used in production, that is, exclusive of the capital on which farmers have paid rent and interest.

In Table 4 are shown expenditures by groups. These do not include all costs but most of the important farm costs. The largest items are the expenditures for machinery and implements of all sorts, feed, and the costs of operating farm machinery, including trucks, tractors, and autos for farm use. Other large items are fertilizer, building repairs, and ginning costs. In 1929 it is estimated that these major costs amounted to $3,120,000,000, about the same as in the preceding year and higher than those for the years 1924 and 1927.

Table 4.—Estimates of Operating Costs

Description	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Million dollars	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*
Feed, fertilizer, and seed [1]	1,019	1,110	1,058	950	1,113	1,071
Containers, spray material, and binder twine	129	133	139	123	127	124
Machinery (implements, autos, trucks and tractors), harness and saddlery [2]	779	995	787	953	973	985
Cost of operating autos, trucks, and tractors [3]	326	349	415	415	453	482
Repairs on farm buildings (excluding dwellings) and fire insurance [4]	306	310	309	307	305	302
Other [5]	154	172	190	140	155	156
Total	2,713	3,069	2,898	2,888	3,126	3,120

[1] Feed costs based on census of 1925, which include purchases of feed from other farmers. This offsets the inclusion in gross income from grains and hay, the sales of feed to other farmers. Seed expenditures include (1) estimate of difference between value of sales of seed for planting and the amounts paid by other farmers, and (2) value of seed potatoes purchased which are included in the estimates of gross income from the potato crop.

[2] About 90% of the total purchases of implements, autos, trucks, and tractors are here tentatively included. It is expected that the 1930 census will show whether more or less than a 10% annual accumulation in this capital account has taken place between 1925 and 1930.

[3] In estimating the total cost of operating farm automobiles it was assumed that the percentage for pleasure use declined from 75 in 1919 to 60 in 1929. Annual purchases are estimated from increases in inventory and replacement requirements based on a 7-year life, and evaluated at retail prices reported by farmers.

[4] Repairs for replacement estimated at 5% of the value of farm buildings exclusive of dwellings.

[5] Includes ginning, horseshoeing, irrigation, and grazing.

Tables 5 and 6 indicate the deductions that are made to obtain first the income available for all capital labor and management and second, the income available for the farm operators' capital. In Table 5 are included the total operating costs, wages to hired labor and taxes paid which combined amount to $5,128,000,000 for 1929, leaving a balance of $6,733,000,000 to be apportioned between capital and labor. The estimate of wages covers cash, board and perquisites, and hired domestic labor used in farm production. The estimates of tax payments cover all farm real estate and personal property.

A similar computation is made in Table 6, but here certain portions of operating costs and of taxes paid by nonfarming landlords have been excluded. In addition there were included estimates of interest paid by farm operators to nonfarmers on mortgage and on bank loans and also estimates of rent paid to nonoperators out of which the latter pay their share of taxes and operating costs. For 1929, these costs totaled $6,273,000,000, slightly higher than the total for 1928, leaving a balance for the operators' own capital used in production in 1929 of $5,578,000,000 or $100,000,000 greater than in 1928. On a per farm basis, this amounts to $882 for 1929 compared with $864 in 1928 and $898 in 1925, the best of the past six years.

The additional items required before these balances can be apportioned to capital and labor are the estimates of the current value of capital employed in agricultural production and of the current value of the farm operators' labor. The first three columns in Table 6 contain the estimates of capital employed. One shows the current value of all agricultural capital, composed of land, all buildings, machinery, livestock, and a small amount of cash working capital. The second column is intended to represent the value of capital employed in production. It differs from the total in the first column by the value of farm dwellings. The estimates in the third column differ from those in the second by the value of farms rented from nonfarmers and the value of bank credit and farm mortgages held by nonfarmers for use in production. In 1929 the value of farms rented from nonfarmers and the farm debt owed to nonfarmers were practically of equal magnitude.

Table 5.—Gross Income, Annual Expenditures and Income Available for All Capital, Labor and Management

Year	Gross income	Operating costs [1]	Wages to hired labor [2]	Taxes	Operating costs, wages and taxes	Income avilable for capital, unpaid labor,[3] and management
	Million dollars	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*
1924	11,337	2,713	1,206	727	4,646	6,691
1925	11,968	3,069	1,219	729	5,017	6,951
1926	11,480	2,898	1,241	738	4,877	6,603
1927	11,616	2,888	1,234	754	4,876	6,740
1928	11,741	3,126	1,228	766	5,120	6,621
1929	11,851	3,120	1,231	777	5,128	6,733

[1] From Table 4.

[2] Estimates of cash wages and board, and 10% allowance for perquisites and hired domestic labor contributing to production.

[3] Unpaid labor of operators and their families.

Table 6.—Gross Income, Annual Expenditures, and Income Available for Operators' Capital, Labor, and Management

Year	Gross income	Expenditures						Balance available for capital, labor, and management	
		Operating costs [1]	Wages to hired labor [2]	Taxes [3]	Interest [4]	Rent [5]	Total deductions	Total	Per farm [6]
	Million dollars	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Dollars*
1924	11,337	2,548	1,206	458	712	927	5,853	5,486	857
1925	11,968	2,892	1,219	459	705	958	6,233	5,735	898
1926	11,480	2,725	1,241	465	699	809	5,939	5,541	870
1927	11,616	2,731	1,234	475	690	911	6,041	5,575	877
1928	11,741	2,953	1,228	482	684	916	6,263	5,478	864
1929	11,851	2,951	1,231	490	681	920	6,273	5,578	882

[1] All of the operating costs indicated in Table 4 except 7.5% of total fertilizer costs, 9.5% of feed, 10% of binder twine, 15% of ginning costs, and 20% of repairs on buildings and insurance. These deductions are estimated as paid by nonfarmer landlords.

[2] See footnotes, Table 5.

[3] 70% of estimated total taxes on all farm real estate paid by operators, less 10% to allow for taxes on farm dwellings.

[4] Paid on all bank loans and on 90% of total farm mortgage debt held by nonfarmers, 10% of the total mortgage debt being assigned to farm dwellings.

[5] Paid on 72% of all rented farms to nonoperators.

[6] Estimated number of farms January, 1925, 6,572,000, reduced by 15,000, the 1920–1925 rate of decline in number of farms.

In order to obtain the data in the fourth and sixth columns of Table 7 representing income available for capital and management, there were deducted from the balances shown in Tables 5 and 6 the estimated values of the labor contributed by the farm operator and his family. It was first assumed that the number of farm families have continued to decline at the rate of 15,000 per year, the annual rate of decline between 1920 and 1925. It was next assumed that the average farmer's labor is worth as much as an annual wage paid to a farm hand hired without board, and further, that the farm family contributes about 22% as much labor as the farm operator. This wage allowance for unpaid labor of farmers amounted to $4,523,000,000 in 1929. Similar allowances for other years varying with the number of farms and the annual farm wage rates were deducted from the two balances for capital, labor, and management (in Tables 5 and 6) to obtain the incomes available for capital and management in Table 7. Income available for all capital and management in 1929 amounted to $2,200,000,000 compared with $2,127,000,000 in 1928 and $2,502,000,000 in 1925. These amounts expressed as percentages of the current value of all capital employed are, respectively, 4.6 and 4.3 for 1929 and 1928.

Similarly the income available for capital and management in relation to the farmers' own capital amounted to $1,055,000,000 in 1929 compared with $984,000,000 in 1928 and $1,206,000,000 in 1925. Expressed as percentages of the operators' capital these returns amount to 4.0 for 1929 and 3.7 for 1928.

Table 7.—Current Value of Capital Employed in Agriculture and Income Available for Capital and Management as Percentage of Capital Used in Production

Year	Current value of—			Income available for capital and management			
	All agricultural capital [1]	All capital used in production [2]	Operators' capital used in production [2]	On all capital used in production [3]		On operators' capital used in production	
	Million dollars	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Per cent*	*Million dollars*	*Per cent*
1924	57,712	51,496	27,563	2,286	4.4	1,081	3.9
1925	56,931	50,771	27,255	2,502	4.9	1,206	4.4
1926	54,926	48,834	26,010	2,068	4.2	1,006	3.9
1927	54,659	48,624	26,124	2,210	4.5	1,072	4.1
1928	54,904	48,923	26,590	2,127	4.3	984	3.7
1929	54,074	48,141	26,119	2,200	4.6	1,055	4.0

[1] As of Dec. 31. Includes lands, buildings, machinery, livestock, and 1% cash working capital.

[2] All capital excluding value of dwellings. This total includes value of autos used for pleasure which probably offsets value of dwellings used for production.

[3] Income available for all capital, labor, and management shown in Table 5, less wage allowance for labor of operators and families. Operators are here allowed an annual hired-hand wage without board, and family labor is taken as 22% additional to the operators' labor. The value of the operators' labor is here understated in so far as hired hands receive perquisites in addition to cash and board, and it may be overstated in so far as the operators' time is not entirely spent on farm work.

In appraising these income returns as percentages of capital investment it is to be borne in mind (1) that they include managerial rewards which in industrial accounting are usually excluded before computing net income, (2) that the wage allowance to the farm operator is understated by an uncertain amount depending on the value of perquisites which farm laborers appear to receive generally in addition to their cash wages, and (3) that the latter item may be partly or completely offset by some allowance that should perhaps be made for time spent by farmers in activity off the farm.

In apportioning the income available for the farmers' labor it is necessary to assume some reasonable return to capital in order to obtain a balance for labor. Table 8 shows the result of assuming a 4.5% return on the average operator's value of capital employed and deducting it from the average income per farm available for capital, labor, and management. Allowing interest of about $185 per farm the balance for the labor of the farm family and any managerial rewards to the farm operator averaged $696 in 1929 compared with $675 in 1928 and $705 in 1925.

The returns per farm family for labor and management may be compared with the farm hand wages shown in the last column of Table 8. In this comparison, however, allowance should be made for the fact that the former includes a substantial amount of unpaid family labor as well as any managerial rewards that farmers may be entitled to in addition to the 4.5% allowance on their shrinking capital values. If allowance be made for the fact that the labor contribution of the farm family is equivalent to over 20% of the operator's labor, it appears that the average farmer has barely earned for his labor and management the amount paid an average hand in the past six years.

Table 8.—Reward per Farm Family for Labor and Management and Farm Wages per Year Without Board

Year	Income available for operator's capital, unpaid labor and management [1]	Reward for labor and management per farm family [2]	Farm wages per year without board [3]
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
1924	857	663	567
1925	898	705	574
1926	870	697	586
1927	877	692	584
1928	864	675	584
1929	882	696	589

[1] See Table 6.

[2] Column 1, less 4.5% interest allowance on operator's net capital investment.

[3] Farm wages per month without board multiplied by 12.

The reader must be cautious about comparing the above estimates of the reward for labor and management per farm family with wages, salaries, or family income of wage earners or other occupational groups. In the first place, in many cases, especially in factories, the wage earner is paid for labor only and not for managerial ability comparable with that which the farmer exercises in his operations. It should be observed also that the above estimate is not the total income of the farmer, since it does not include income which he may derive from sources other than agricultural production. Furthermore, it is very difficult to make an accurate comparison of the significance of a given income to a family on the farm and to a family living in the city. The above income estimates include an evaluation of food and fuel furnished by the farm at the prices received for the same commodities sold from the farm. A city family would have to pay more for these commodities. Moreover, the farmer enjoys the use of the farmhouse either without charge against his income as calculated here, as in the case of most tenants, or with charges for upkeep, interest, and taxes on the dwelling of farm owners the total of which should not be assumed to equal the rent which urban workers must pay for comparable housing.

On the other hand, it should be observed that many of the commodities and services the farmer buys cost him more than they cost the city dweller. Among the intangible differences between living in the country and living in the city are those associated with the place of residence. Many city families would value highly the location of the farm residence in the wide open spaces free from the noises and many restrictions that are frequently associated with a town home. It is equally true that the farm family would value highly the better schools, the nearness to theaters and stores, and the greater availability of a generally higher standard of public services usually associated with the city home.

These several advantages and disadvantages associated with location of residence can not be valued easily in making a comparison of the significance of income to different groups, especially with reference to the standard of living which is possible with a given income. A great deal of additional research would be necessary to a satisfactory comparison of real incomes, both tangible and intangible, of rural and of urban groups. While studies leading to such a comparison would be highly desirable, they are outside of the immediate scope of this report which deals only with income from the farm as a business.

Income from Farm Production and the National Income

The estimates of income from farm production contained in this statement should not be confused with estimates of income from agriculture which are included in the estimates of national income. According to the National Bureau of Economic Research, the national income for all individuals in the calendar year 1928 amounted to $89,419,000,000.[1] This includes income drawn by individuals from agriculture, manufacturing, mines, construction, banking, mercantile, government, and other enterprises. Of this total amount it is estimated that $8,109,000,000, or 9.3%, was drawn by individuals from agriculture. Comparable estimates for other years are given in the table below.

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[1] These and subsequent estimates are taken from National Income and Its Purchasing Power, by W. I. King, published by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

In making estimates of national income, a definition of income different from the one used in this statement was adopted. The national totals are the aggregate of incomes of individuals received "in the form of wages, salaries, pensions, compensation for injuries, interest, dividends, rents, royalties, services of durable consumers' goods, and profits withdrawn from the business." The emphasis is not on "how much does the industry earn but how much income does the individual part owner of the industry draw from it." Changes in property values and values assigned to the use of owned homes are also included in income.

In computing income derived from agriculture as a part of the national income, estimates are used which differ materially from the estimates of gross income from farm production as given above. For example, the receipts from crops and livestock for the calendar year 1928 are estimated at $10,519,000,000 compared with gross income of $11,741,000,000. The portion attributed to livestock and livestock products is $4,395,000,000 in the national income statement, compared with $6,037,000,000 in this statement on income from farm production. Furthermore, there are considerable differences in the methods of estimating farm costs, which in the national estimates need to be deducted since these are payments to other industries and therefore not income drawn by farmers from agriculture. The total payments for business purposes (which cover tools, implements, fertilizer, business use of automobiles, binder twine, harness and saddlery, business buildings, including insurance, feed, interest payments to banks and merchants, taxes, cotton ginning, spraying, and horseshoeing) are placed at $2,572,000,000. Because of different methods and assumptions in the handling of the major items in this list of payments, the total of payments for business purposes in this statement on income from farm production is much larger, it being for 1928, $6,381,000,000 (see Table 6, Sum of Operating Costs, Taxes, Interest, and Rent).

These differences in definitions and methods are cited to indicate that in making comparisons between agricultural income and national income it is desirable to use the agricultural estimates which are in harmony with the definitions and methods adopted in computing the incomes from all other activities. The two comparable items are shown in the table below. The estimates of income from agricultural production by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics are intended largely to answer questions as to the magnitude of the aggregate value of farm products sold and consumed (defined as gross income) and as to changes in the earnings of the average farmer from agricultural production.

Table 9.—Entire Realized Income Drawn by Individuals from All Industries and from Agriculture [1]

Year	Income from all industries	Income from agriculture	Income from agriculture as per cent of total income
	Million dollars	*Million dollars*	*Per cent*
1910	31, 430	4, 988	16. 6
1915	37, 205	5, 488	14. 8
1920	73, 999	11, 057	14. 9
1925	81, 931	9, 089	11. 1
1928	89, 419	[2] 8, 109	9. 3

[1] Taken from pp. 94 and 98, The National Income and its Distribution, by W. I. King.

[2] The derivation of this item for 1928 is as follows (in million dollars): (*a*) Receipts from crops and livestock $10,519, plus rental value of owned homes, $162, less payments to other industries $2,572; or (*b*) wages and salaries, $1,279; income of entrepreneurs and of property, $6,668; plus rental value of owned homes, $162.

Farm Returns

1929, With Comparisons

Average gross receipts of the 11,805 farmers reporting in 1929 were $2,669, consisting of $1,029 from sales of crops, $922 from sales of livestock, $681 from sales of livestock products, and $37 from miscellaneous other items.

Average current cash expenses of these farmers totaled $1,572, consisting of $399 for hired labor, $238 for livestock bought, $276 for feed bought, $79 for fertilizer, $43 for seed, $187 for taxes on farm property, $159 for machinery and tools, and $191 for miscellaneous items.

Receipts less the expenses listed averaged $1,097, in addition to which the farmer used home-grown food products valued at an average of $262. The value of fuel used and of house rent was not reported. On the other hand, the total of expenses ($1,572) does not include any allowance for the labor of the farmer and his family, which was estimated by the farmers at an average value of $772.

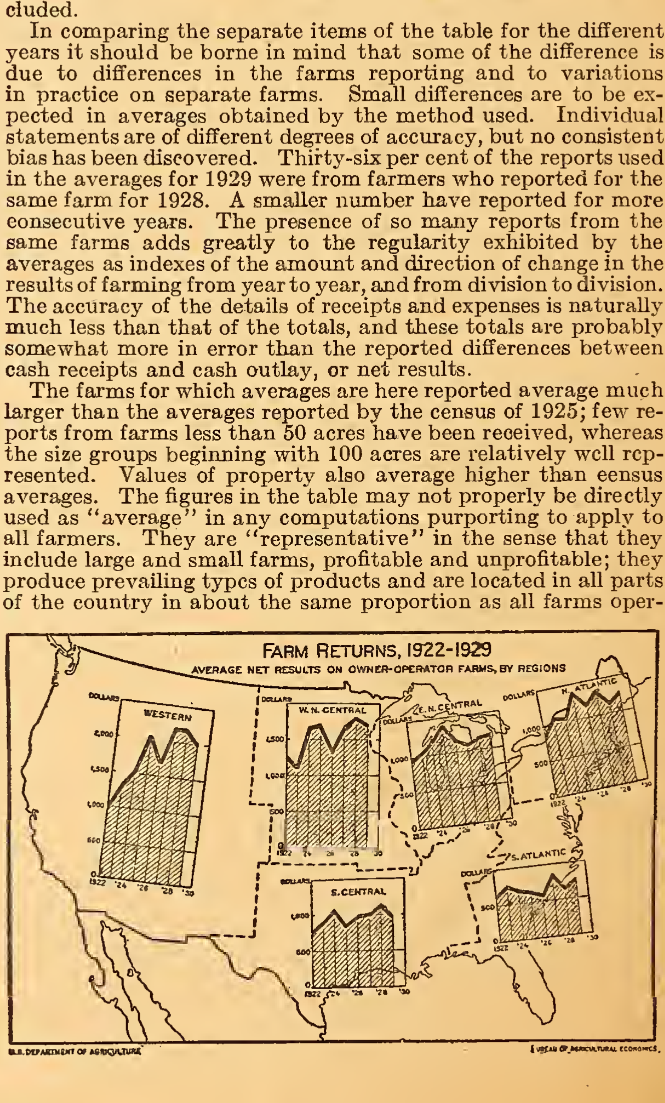
The cash balance of $1,097 represents all the cash the average farm of this group made available to the owner-operator to pay his living expenses, take care of interest and principal of debts, and make improvements.

The inventory values reported showed an increase during 1929 averaging $201, which, together with the cash balance of $1,097 above, makes a return from the farm amounting to $1,298. This (and comparable figures in the tables) is called the "net result," and serves as a starting point for computing the income of the farmer, as distinguished from the return of the farm itself under his operation, according to the user's interpretation of income. (The net result for 65% of those reporting was less than the average.) One of the first deductions to be made from this item is an average cash payment for interest on indebtedness amounting to $199, besides which $125 was reported as spent for improvements.

In the inquiry each farmer addressed was asked to report for his own farm the receipts and expenses for the calendar year; the value of crops, livestock, machinery, and supplies on hand at the beginning of the year (January 1) and at the end of the year; the value of food produced on the farm and consumed by the farm family; the value of his own labor and that of other members of his family not paid wages; the size of his farm; and the value of the farm real estate January 1 (both beginning and ending the year), from which the increase or decrease in value of real estate during the year was obtained. The averages of the replies to these questions are shown in Table 1, for the years 1922–1929 as a whole, and distributed by geographic divisions for 1928 and 1929. The figures in this table strictly apply only to the farms reporting and to the farm business each year. Incomes of farmers from property other than the farm operated or from other business interests are not included.

In comparing the separate items of the table for the different years it should be borne in mind that some of the difference is due to differences in the farms reporting and to variations in practice on separate farms. Small differences are to be expected in averages obtained by the method used. Individual statements are of different degrees of accuracy, but no consistent bias has been discovered. Thirty-six per cent of the reports used in the averages for 1929 were from farmers who reported for the same farm for 1928. A smaller number have reported for more consecutive years. The presence of so many reports from the same farms adds greatly to the regularity exhibited by the averages as indexes of the amount and direction of change in the results of farming from year to year, and from division to division. The accuracy of the details of receipts and expenses is naturally much less than that of the totals, and these totals are probably somewhat more in error than the reported differences between cash receipts and cash outlay, or net results.

The farms for which averages are here reported average much larger than the averages reported by the census of 1925; few reports from farms less than 50 acres have been received, whereas the size groups beginning with 100 acres are relatively well represented. Values of property also average higher than census averages. The figures in the table may not properly be directly used as "average" in any computations purporting to apply to all farmers. They are "representative" in the sense that they include large and small farms, profitable and unprofitable; they produce prevailing types of products and are located in all parts of the country in about the same proportion as all farms oper-



ated by their owners. Farms operated by tenants are not included in the averages.

The average net results by geographic divisions are shown in the chart. They reflect in a general way the effects of price movements and varying production on the income from farms. The wide variation in size and character of operations in the Western States, including as they do small irrigated farms, intensively cultivated orchards, dry-land grain farms, and extensive livestock ranches, make the averages of those reporting vary more than in the other divisions where there is more uniformity in size and type of farms. Still the differences shown between the years are greater than might be explainable merely by differences in the farms reporting.

While the average net result of the farmers reporting for 1929 was $1,298, there was a difference of $74,350 between the highest and the lowest, and about 65% showed lower than the average. In 1928 the difference was $94,050. The proportion sustaining net losses (8%) was 1% less than in 1928 and compares with 14% in 1922. The proportions of farmers with net results in the several groups are shown in Table 2.

Table 1.—Farm Returns, 1929, with Comparisons

Average of Reports of Owner-Operators for Their Own Farms for Calendar Year

	United States								North Atlantic		East North Central		West North Central		South Atlantic		South Central		Western	
	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
Number of reports	6, 094	16, 183	15, 103	15, 330	13, 475	13, 859	11, 851	11, 805	1, 244	1, 255	2, 343	2, 331	2, 735	2, 594	1, 525	1, 499	2, 757	2, 719	1, 247	1, 407
Size of farm—acres	252	298	303	304	315	275	284	270	136	139	144	146	347	350	186	184	277	255	689	563
Value of farm real estate, Jan. 1	$13, 586	$14, 530	$14, 323	$14, 157	$13, 379	$12, 543	$12, 299	$12, 090	$8, 709	$8, 566	$12, 353	$11, 693	$17, 976	$17, 950	$8, 075	$7, 895	$9, 298	$8, 643	$15, 131	$16, 219
Value of farm personalty, Jan. 1	2, 844	2, 960	2, 937	2, 965	2, 929	2, 893	3, 118	3, 152	3, 493	3, 459	2, 893	2, 997	4, 320	4, 538	1, 655	1, 658	2, 006	1, 918	4, 770	4, 559
Receipts:																				
Crop sales	816	850	1, 012	993	926	978	946	1, 029	786	831	510	557	911	818	901	1, 119	1, 153	1, 143	1, 600	2, 063
Sales of livestock	660	760	780	897	894	851	936	922	494	471	867	909	1, 711	1, 806	413	389	489	490	1, 431	1, 116
Sales of livestock products	454	550	570	585	589	638	689	681	1, 631	1, 623	934	920	603	598	344	356	274	255	818	766
Miscellaneous other	42	80	72	76	39	38	37	37	60	65	35	40	42	35	25	30	20	21	59	51
Total	1, 972	2, 240	2, 434	2, 551	2, 448	2, 505	2, 608	2, 669	2, 971	2, 990	2, 346	2, 426	3, 267	3, 257	1, 683	1, 894	1, 936	1, 909	3, 908	3, 996
Cash outlay:																				
Hired labor	331	350	384	386	386	397	394	399	473	444	281	250	388	350	361	416	353	359	668	758
Livestock bought	204	240	222	242	242	238	238	238	200	202	183	205	399	389	162	156	145	155	323	294
Feed bought	175	210	248	244	232	243	262	276	611	612	288	275	290	302	125	149	115	146	302	317
Fertilizer	57	60	66	69	73	64	67	79	130	124	60	63	10	13	198	230	52	74	14	36
Seed	43	40	44	47	48	49	46	43	64	63	54	46	55	50	31	33	31	28	49	46
Taxes on farm property	174	190	192	191	183	180	184	187	163	165	216	217	238	240	114	115	115	118	263	267
Machinery and tools	123	110	103	119	130	129	151	159	130	135	125	137	255	257	57	63	85	98	254	248
Miscellaneous other	150	150	151	179	179	157	176	191	191	182	170	181	229	233	89	108	97	103	337	397
Total	1, 257	1, 350	1, 410	1, 477	1, 473	1, 457	1, 518	1, 572	1, 962	1, 927	1, 377	1, 374	1, 864	1, 834	1, 137	1, 275	993	1, 081	2, 210	2, 363
Receipts less cash outlay	715	890	1, 024	1, 074	975	1, 048	1, 090	1, 097	1, 009	1, 063	969	1, 052	1, 403	1, 423	546	619	943	828	1, 698	1, 633
Increase in inventory of personal property	202	130	181	223	158	242	244	201	96	191	201	126	395	261	93	145	178	159	473	361
Net result	917	1, 020	1, 205	1, 297	1, 133	1, 290	1, 334	1, 298	1, 105	1, 254	1, 170	1, 178	1, 798	1, 684	639	764	1, 121	987	2, 171	1, 994
Interest paid	(1)	230	230	225	215	201	202	199	97	105	177	173	347	339	88	95	137	125	322	323
Spent for farm improvements	(1)	140	133	131	128	141	126	125	149	130	112	127	149	152	101	84	99	96	169	164

Noncash (Estimated) Items

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
Value of food produced and used on the farm [2]	$294	$265	$266	$274	$282	$273	$269	$262	$267	$267	$268	$269	$290	$282	$298	$286	$245	$242	$245	$227
Value of family labor, including owner [2]	716	870	789	793	779	768	768	772	902	914	837	845	932	918	462	492	514	505	1, 008	1, 024
Change in value of real estate during the year (minus sign (−) shows decrease)	−52	−66	+145	+173	+2	+61	+72	+27	+64	+40	+26	−20	+52	+5	+27	−11	+79	+50	+257	+127

[1] Not reported for 1922.

[2] Averages of farms for which the item was reported.

Table 2.—Proportion of Farmers Obtaining Net Results Within Specified Ranges

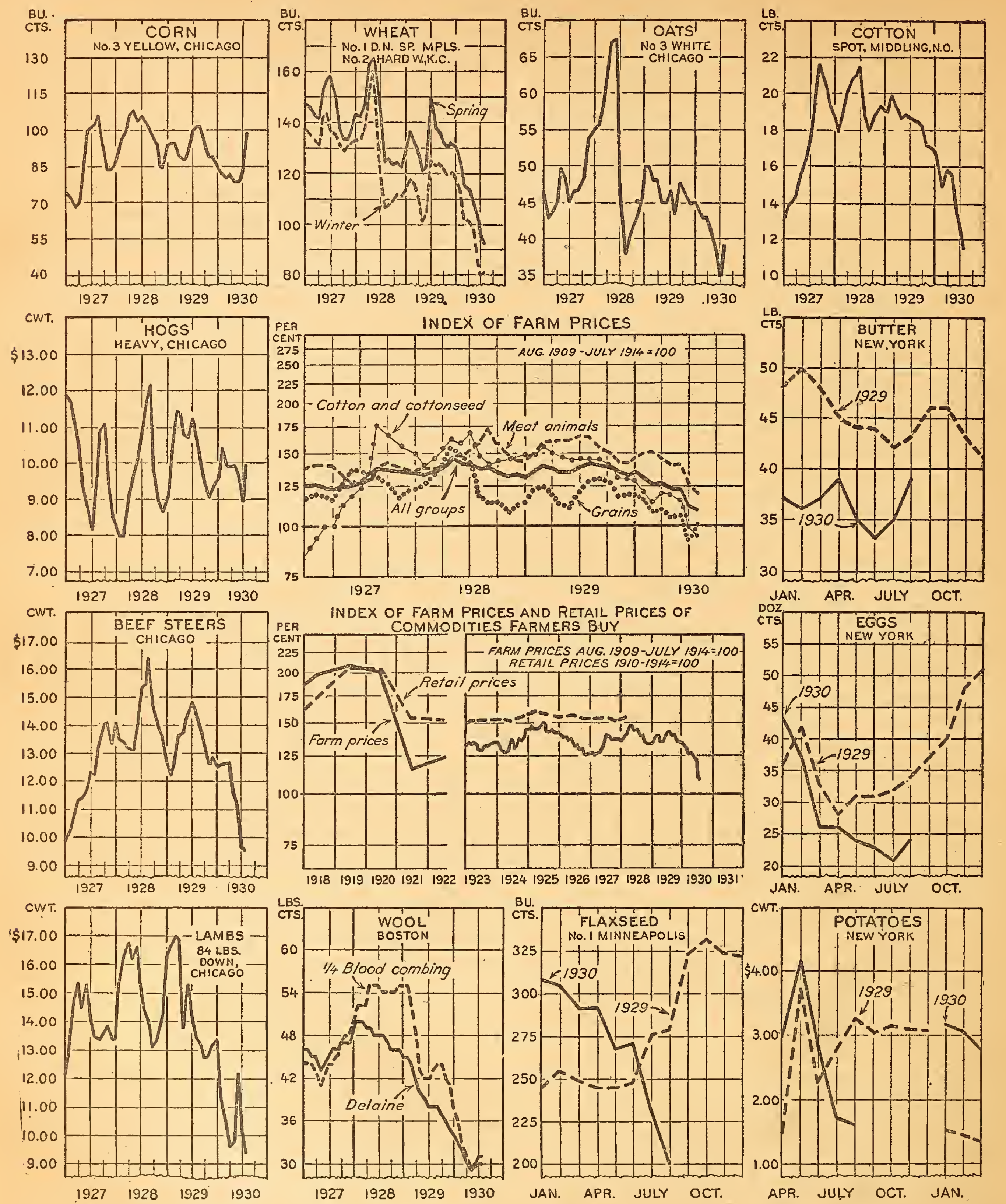
All Farmers Reporting, 1922–1929

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Number of reports	6, 094	16, 183	15, 103	15, 330	13, 475	13, 859	11, 851	11, 805
Average net results	$917	$1, 020	$1, 205	$1, 297	$1, 133	$1, 290	$1, 334	$1, 298
Proportion obtaining:	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
$5,000 or more	1. 77	1. 88	2. 69	3. 00	2. 29	3. 19	3. 12	2. 94
$3,000 to $4,999	3. 89	4. 67	6. 10	6. 82	5. 49	6. 42	6. 77	6. 24
$2,500 to $2,999	2. 51	2. 88	3. 61	4. 03	3. 59	3. 86	4. 06	4. 25
$2,000 to $2,499	4. 33	5. 13	5. 99	6. 26	5. 46	6. 53	6. 35	6. 01
$1,500 to $1,999	7. 78	8. 91	9. 30	9. 92	9. 05	9. 58	10. 35	10. 35
$1,000 to $1,499	14. 39	14. 49	15. 13	15. 44	14. 09	15. 46	15. 23	14. 89
$500 to $999	22. 82	23. 07	21. 86	21. 79	22. 10	22. 07	22. 07	22. 63
$0 to $499	27. 98	26. 09	24. 68	22. 32	26. 43	23. 98	23. 19	24. 76
$0 to −$499	9. 89	9. 10	7. 85	7. 81	8. 56	6. 68	7. 20	6. 37
−$500 to −$999	2. 36	2. 07	1. 57	1. 54	1. 69	1. 28	1. 04	1. 01
−$1,000 or more	2. 28	1. 71	1. 22	1. 07	1. 25	. 95	. 62	. 55
	100. 00	100. 00	100. 00	100. 00	100. 00	100. 00	100. 00	100. 00

Farmers Reporting for 1929, by Geographic Divisions

	United States	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western
Number of reports	11, 805	1, 255	2, 331	2, 594	1, 499	2, 719	1, 407
Size of farm, acres	270	139	146	350	184	255	563
Value of farm property Jan. 1, per farm	$15, 242	$12, 025	$14, 690	$22, 488	$9, 553	$10, 561	$20, 778
Net result, per farm	$1, 298	$1, 254	$1, 178	$1, 684	$764	$987	$1, 994
Proportion obtaining:	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
$5,000 or more	2. 94	2. 31	1. 54	4. 51	1. 27	1. 62	7. 25
$3,000 to $4,999	6. 24	6. 14	4. 85	10. 99	2. 40	3. 05	10. 09
$2,500 to $2,999	4. 25	4. 54	4. 12	6. 48	2. 07	2. 57	5. 68
$2,000 to $2,499	6. 01	6. 61	5. 92	8. 87	3. 20	4. 01	7. 18
$1,500 to $1,999	10. 35	12. 91	13. 04	12. 53	5. 94	6. 47	11. 80
$1,000 to $1,499	14. 89	14. 74	16. 82	16. 69	11. 00	13. 61	15. 07
$500 to $999	22. 63	20. 40	24. 07	18. 89	23. 42	27. 33	19. 19
$0 to $499	24. 76	23. 83	22. 61	14. 80	37. 89	33. 65	16. 35
$0 to −$499	6. 37	7. 41	6. 22	4. 20	10. 94	6. 58	4. 55
−$500 to −$999	1. 01	. 71	. 64	1. 54	. 80	. 63	1. 85
−$1,000 or more	. 55	. 40	. 17	. 50	1. 07	. 48	. 99
	100. 00	100. 00	100. 00	100. 00	100. 00	100. 00	100. 00

Price Movements of Important Agricultural Products



This set of charts is an attempt to show at a glance the price situation of agricultural products. The individual charts forming the border display prices which are considered to be fairly typical of the market price movements of the major agricultural products. The upper chart in the center shows the movement of prices of 30 farm products, and of the grains, meat animals, and cotton and cottonseed for comparison. The lower center chart shows the movement of farm prices and retail prices of commodities farmers buy.

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